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BAGSTER
PROGRESS AND PROSPPECTS
OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
1861

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THE
PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

WRITTEN DURING THE LEISURE OF A VISIT

IN
1861.

A SKETCH INTENDED TO SUPPLY INFORMATION UPON
WHICH ENQUIRING EMIGRANTS MAY RELY, AND
ACTUAL SETTLERS ADOPT AS THE BASIS OF
A WIDER KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR
BEAUTIFUL ISLAND HOME,

BY

C. BIRCH BAGSTER,

Connected during 20 years with the Island interests.



CHARLOTTETOWN,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

PRINTED BY JOHN INGS, QUEEN'S PRINTER,

1861.

(Entered at Stationers' Hall.)

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BE it remembered, that on this 16th day of September, A. D., 1861,
C. BIRCH BAGSTER, of Charlottetown, in the said Island, has
deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the copyright whereof
he claims in the words following : "The Progress and Prospects
of Prince Edward Island, written during the leisure of a visit in
1861, a sketch intended to supply information upon which en-
quiring Emigrants may rely, and actual settlers adopt as the
basis of a wider knowledge of their beautiful Island home, by C.
Birch Bagster, connected during 20 years with the Island
interests," in conformity with the Act for the protection of copy-
right.

W. H. POPE, Colonial Secretary.

PREFACE.

THE narrow limits of a Book that for economy of price contracted itself into only about one hundred and eighty pages, necessarily shut out from consideration many subjects, and much detail, that would otherwise have been introduced; but it is hoped that what *has* found its way into print under the title in which this manual appears will be acceptable to the general reader, as well as the intending Emigrant, for whose information the labor attending its preparation was chiefly devoted.

The work is now, with all its imperfections and deficiencies, before the public, and it rests with that tribunal to say whether they will honor the production with a place upon their book shelves, or doom it to the waste-paper basket. In either case the Author will be content, knowing that the discerning reader will give a righteous verdict.

To those who have shewn their sympathy and kindness to the writer, during his present agreeable visit to the old garden of British North America, he offers his grateful thanks and acknowledgments.

If health and strength are continued to him he hopes to make another effort in the same Editorial direction, and to deserve more favor than he can reasonably expect under the present circumstances.

That every prosperity may attend the Island, is the sincere wish of

THE AUTHOR.

THE following letter was received by the Author during His Royal Highness, Prince Alfred's, short visit to Prince Edward Island in July, 1861 :

“ C. BIRCH BAGSTER, Esq.

“ Major Cowell is desired by His Royal Highness, Prince Alfred, to thank Mr. C. Birch Bagster in his name, for his kind attention in forwarding for his acceptance that portion of his work upon Prince Edward Island which has been printed.

“ His Royal Highness has much pleasure in accepting this, which will form an interesting addition to the souvenirs which he has collected in the Colonies of British North America.

“ Major Cowell is further desired, by His Royal Highness, to say that he is very sensible of Mr. C. Birch Bagster's kind expressions with regard to his short visit to this Island.”

“ Charlottetown, 15th July, 1861.”

GENERAL CONTENTS.

CHAPTER.	PAGES.
Title, Preface, Letter from Prince Alfred, and Contents,	1 — 6
I. Introductory remarks,	7 — 11
II. What's in a name?	11 — 14
III. Legislative Topics, 1773 to 1831,	15 — 24
IV. Do. do. 1832 to 1841,	24 — 27
V. Do. do. 1842 to 1850,	28 — 31
VI. Do. do. 1851 to 1860,	31 — 39
VII. Charlottetown, &c.,	39 — 47
VIII. Acreage and the Proprietary,	48 — 53
IX. Coast line, West Cape to Cape Bear,	54 — 56
X. Do. Bear Cape to East Point,	56 — 60
XI. Do. East Point to West Cape,	61 — 67
XII. Population,	67 — 73
XIII. Census, 1861,	73 — 80
XIV. A remedy suggested for a great evil,	81 — 83
XV. Natural History,	83 — 88
XVI. Ornithology,	88 — 91
XVII. Entomology,	91 — 92
XVIII. Ichthyology,	93 — 98
XIX. The Seasons,	99 — 105
XX. Botany,	106 — 112
XXI. Farming,	112 — 116
Turnips, Queen's County,	117
Do. Prince County,	118
Do. King's County,	119
Farming continued,	119 — 125
XXII. Religion, Morality and Worship,	125 — 127
XXIII. Missionary, Bible, Scientific, Literary and Benevolent Societies,	128 — 131
Militia, Volunteers, and Courts of Law,	132 — 134
Public Officers,	135
XXIV. Education,	135 — 136
XXV. Conclusion,	137 — 139

Appendix Contents.

	PAGES.
General Exports, 1860,	i — iii
Prices Current, Charlottetown, winter of 1860,	iv
Exports of Oats, Barley and Wheat, 1829 to 1859,	v
Do. Potatoes, Turnips, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, 1829 to 1859,	vi
Do. Flour and Meal, Dry Fish, Pickled Fish and Beef and Pork, 1829 to 1859.	vii
Government, Revenue and Expenditure, 1829 to 1859,	viii
Sources of Revenue, 1859 and 1860,	ix
Notes of a Geological excursion,	x — xiv
Agricultural Geology,	xv — xx
Analysis of Island soils,	xxi — xxii
Continuation of Agricultural Geology,	xxiii
Geological specimens in the Legislative Library,	xxiv
Mr. Howe's statement of the Land Commissioners	
Award,	xxv — xxxiv
Gulf Fisheries,	xxxv xxxvi

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

"It is utterly futile to talk of the settlement of a country without first making it known at home and abroad.—MONRO, *EMIGRATION*, page 374.

THE geographical discovery of a country, is simply the initiation of a knowledge of it. Yet the simple discovery of it is sufficient to the adventurer who loves exploration only for its own sake; much more knowledge is, however, necessary to ensure the second step towards a complete acquaintance with its adaptation to the general want. It may take time to collect, and energy to promulgate the information to be gained, and need evidence that it is authentic, to convince of its practical bearing (if it have any) upon the requirements of the age; but if a new country really has aptitudes for settlement, and is able to satisfy the enquiries of the practical man, it will not be long, after the information is made known, before the tide of Immigration will set in, to realize what is believed in concerning it.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, the subject of the present sketch, appears to have been initiated on the world's surface on St. John's Day, A. D. 1497, and to have entered upon her apprenticeship as a namesake of that saint. Three centuries after, the Island took her second degree in the mysteries of progression, under the worshipful mastership of Brother Edward Guelph, whose regal progenitor, approving the loyal aspiration, allowed and confirmed a change of name the 1st February, 1799. It will be conceded too by those who are versed in the science of Colonial pro-

gressiveness, that Prince Edward Island, since the advent of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to her shores in 1860, to visit and 'lodge' there, has passed through her third degree, and stands now raised before the world, a brother among the colonies of Old England, free and accepted, as she industriously labors at the architecture of her own fortunes, and worthily sits in a master's place, governing with equity and justice, and satisfying, with her good things, so that none need go away dissatisfied. It is *the want of knowledge* which stands in the way of the settlement of new countries.* This will be seen if we suppose Cabot, in 1497, navigating what are now called the Straits of Northumberland, and Seuev Doublet only in 1663, on the highest peak (perhaps T Hill) of Prince

* In a "cum privilegio" Geography and Atlas, anno 1666, by one John Speed, we find the following information, (?) which if it does not much enlighten us on the world's history, will at least teach us to feel sympathy for the world's ancient inhabitants:

"In *Ptolomy's* time (about an hundred and forty years after Christ) we hear not of either Land or Sea known more than was contained in *Asia, Africa and Europe*.

"And of that he never knew the East and North parts of *Asia*, nor the South of *Africa*, no nor the most Northerly parts of *Europe*: but placed the end of the world that way in *ultima Thule*, about sixty degrees from the *Aequator*. And Southward the other way not above 17 degrees, *Prasso permotorio*: which at this day is called *Mosambique Kecks*. So the whole latitude of the world, then known did not reach the fourth part of the Compass. In the Longitude indeed they came not so far short; yet left they just half to the search of their posterity. For they placed their first Meridian in the *Fortunate Islands*, and ended their reckoning in Region *Sinarum* of the *Eastern Indies*, and that is distant but 180 degrees toward the 360, which is the compass of the whole.

"But God in these later times hath enlarged our possessions, that his Gospel might be propagated, and hath discovered to us Inhabitants almost in every corner of the earth. Our later Geographers have set their mark beyond *Ptolomy's* 60 degrees Eastward. And Westward to the utmost parts of *America*. So that there are already known 340 of the earth's Longitude. Toward the North Pole we have gained more in proportion, as far as *Nova Zembla*, and the Sea is known to be navigable to the eighty-first degree: whether the rest be land or not, it never yet appeared to any (as I hear of) but an Oxford Frier by a *Magick Voyage*. He reports of a black Rock just under the Pole, and an Isle of *Pygmies*: Other strange miracles, to which (for my part) I shall give little credit till I have better proof for it than the Devil's word."

Edward Island, "monarch of all he surveyed." For 150 years the Island hardly knew its own name—for another 100 years the immigrating principle only played over this "granary of North America," like the fitful northern lights, rising from a unit to from 4,000 to 6,000 inhabitants, and falling again in the year 1770 to 150 families.* It contains now in 1860, nearly 100,000 souls. But the difference of the olden time and now will be still more apparent by consulting once more, John Speed's Geography and Atlas of 1666—speaking of "the regions contained in this western hemisphere, under the name of the New World or America," he says,

"What lyeth from the *Æquator* toward each Pole appears as yet but as waste ground in our Maps: for the experience of our Travellers have not reached so far, as to search fully into the Commodities of the Countries, or nature of their Inhabitants, yet questionless there are many, and may hereafter yield as much profit as any other.

"Of the quality of this region in general we can speak but little. For by reason of her length and breadth, she lyeth at such several distance in respect of the Heavens, that she admits indeed all variety almost either of plenty or want, which we have hitherto found in Asia, Africa, or Europe. Here admirable for the fertility of soyl; then again as barren: here temperate, there scorching hot, elsewhere as extream cold. Some regions watered with dainty rivers, others again infested with perpetual drouth. Some plains, some hills, some woods, some mines,

*The period in which England corresponds in its history with the state of P. E. Island in 1770 is about a century less than 2000 years ago. Charles Dickens says, speaking of ancient England then, "The whole country was covered with forests and swamps, the greater part of it was very misty and cold; there were no roads, no bridges, no streets, no houses that you would think deserving of the name."

If old England was once thus, surely England's sons may plant effectively some of their noble purposes in P. E. Island, without much doubt of a reasonable success and benefit.

and what not in some tract or other within the compass of America? Yet nothing almost common to the whole but barbarism of manners, idolatry in religion, and sottish ignorance, such as hardly distinguisheth them from brutes: else they would not have taken reasonable men to be immortal Gods, as at first they did: yet what either God was, or immortality, they knew no more than instinct of nature gave them, only a confused thought they had of some place or other (God knows where) behind some hill, or where the blessed resided after their death. And from thence they supposed the Spaniards came at their first arrival. But it was not long before the tyrants cudgelled their simplicity, and by their cruelty appeared to them rather devils from hell, than saints from heaven.

“ Yet still the Inland countries retain for the most part their in-bred blindness: and worship the sun, moon and stars, and they have their other spirits, which they call their *Zemes*, and adore them in images made of cotton-wooll, which oft times by the delusion of Satan seem to move, and utter an hideous noise, that works in these poor Idolators a great awe, lest they should harm them.

“ The rest of their customs are answerable to their religion, beastly. They go naked and are very lustful people without distinction of sex. In many places they are *Anthropophagi*,* and prey upon each other like wolves. They labour not much to sustain themselves: but are rather content to take what the earth can yield without tillage. This in general.

“ Time hath not given way to many divisions of this America. I find one only in the best authors; and that it seems nature marked out to their hands; for she hath severed the continent into two *Peninsulæ*. The one lieth Northward from *Æquinoctial*, and is called *Mexicana*. The other for the most part Southward, toward the *Magellanick* Straits, and is called *Peruviana*. Each of them are subdivided into their Provinces.”

* Cannibals.

Now having consulted "John Speed," of anno 1660, let us take a look at Cundall's new Map of P. E. Island; or turn over a few leaves of John Ings' "Islander," anno 1860, and we shall then see that Mr. Henry Cundall, one of the natives, and the present Queen's Printer, have *rather* the best of it, and that Emigraters may do worse than direct their intelligent attention to the third degree of prosperity to which natural fertility, the diffusion of useful knowledge, and the blessing of God, has conducted the Prince Edward Island of 1861, the making of which deserving little Colony, better known and appreciated, is the respectful intention of the writer of these pages—believing in the truth of the quotation at the head of this introductory chapter.

CHAPTER II.

"What's in a name?"—*Juliet.*

"My name, dear Saint, is hateful to myself."—*Romeo.*

Act II. Scene 2.

THE story of the discovery of this "tight little Island," on the feast of St. John, A.D. 1497, by the navigating Cabot, or Cabbot, may contain much that is picturesque, and easily furnish a good moral, but while it lacks confirmation, it must be ranged with the fables of history. It is one of those stories that has been shifted from the possible to the probable till it has become, to the credulous—true. While in the same mood, we may further indulge our fancies and say, it may or it may not be true, that palatial residences in Newfoundland and New Brunswick

were planned out for the Cabotian patron, Saint John, and the most fertile district between the two sites selected for his Saintship's rural recreation and profit — for it is not unlikely that old European "Town and Country" ideas were working like leaven in the nomenclature of the early discoverers, and producing in their imaginations the city of St. John's, Newfoundland; the city of St. John, New Brunswick; St. John on the Labrador coast, and fairest of all, the Island of St. John, afterwards styled "the garden of British North America."

But the tutelary Saint, after three hundred years, was trespassed upon, and his Zoological Garden converted into a colony for human beings, under circumstances which must have annoyed Saint John, for it seems his Saintship still puts the Island "on the limits" for a few months, under King Frost, every year; but his ire is relaxing, the periods of his commission to King Frost are getting shorter and shorter, and the Island, notwithstanding the disownment of her first master, is promised submarine communication, through the agency of electricity, with *both* his cities.

Three hundred years after the first christening a second took place, and Saint John was, by legislative enactment, deprived of his *nominal* honors and possessions, which were then given to a live Prince. The excuses to St. John were two—1st, the similarity of the names of distant places, all called "St. John;" and 2ndly, to show loyalty to her sovereign lord by a sort of making friends with the head gardener, for choice cuttings, a virtue which remains to this day not only firm, but practical and unhesitating—through all "the diggings" of America.

But the honor done to Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, has never been repented of, and subsequent events have proved that there *was* something in a NAME, when the Island of Prince Edward, thus elevated herself in the scale of Colonies, and thus looked forward to a glorious future.

From 1799 to 1861, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND has struggled through vicissitudes of management and mismanagement; the cares of privation and plenty; the anxieties of failure and success; the chances of unfavourable and prolific seasons; and more than all, the animose encounters of good and bad opinion; and she has borne herself bravely,—for at the present time there is more power, benevolence, religion and loyalty, and less * pauperism, crime and misery, in this tight little Island, than perhaps in any other portion, the same in size and population, of all our gracious Queen's dominions.

The past is linked memorably with the present. In the year 1798, in Lieut. Governor Fanning's time, the Legislature passed "An Act for altering and changing the name of this Island from 'Saint John' to that of 'Prince Edward Island,'" among other reasons, "to perpetuate the grateful remembrance of that peculiarly auspicious and happy period of this Island having been under the command of Lieutenant General, His Royal Highness PRINCE EDWARD, Commander-in-chief of His Majesty's (Geo. III.) Forces in the District of Nova Scotia, and Islands St. John, Cape Breton and Newfoundland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and of the most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, etc., etc., etc."

The Island thus re-baptized by the representatives of her loyal inhabitants, was confirmed in her new honor, as before said, by the Royal allowance on the 1st of February, 1799, and has since maintained an honorable membership, always "in good standing," among the Colonies of the ancient homestead, becoming conspicuous as occasion offered, in evidences of attachment and hope.

* In 1860 there was expended by the Legislature £500 currency, for paupers, and £62 currency, for indigent Indians, equal to £562 currency, or £374 13s. 4d., sterling; or in sterling pence, 89,920. Now if it be borne in mind that the population is slightly in excess of this numerical strength, it will be seen that the pauper tax is less than a sterling penny per head per annum upon the whole colony.

In 1842, the birth of an heir apparent to the crown of these realms furnished the House of Assembly, and the Legislative Council, with an auspicious opportunity of congratulating the noblest woman on the face of the earth upon the greatest event that could happen either to herself or them. Lieut. Governor Huntley, on the occasion of an Address, observed to the members of the House of Assembly, "The language which conveys your feelings towards our beloved Sovereign well becomes the representatives of this *loyal Colony."

Gratifying as these two leading events were and are in the history and welfare of Prince Edward Island, another of equal magnitude and more appreciable interest was reserved for the year whose requiem has just been chanted. The Prince of Wales, who as a birthling only, in 1842 evoked the congratulations of the representatives of the people, in 1860 witnessed a reception, which, for enthusiasm, loyalty and devotion, was second to none which His Royal Highness experienced in all North America.

* Editors of newspapers are good judges of what suits the taste of their readers, and when anecdotes are current in the cheaper periodicals of a place, calculated to foster a loyal spirit, it may be correctly inferred in what direction the popular mind turns. For instance—I quote it in corroboration of the justness of Lieut. Governor Huntley's opinion of P. E. I. loyalty—in the number of a late paper, in March 1861, it is not secession, nor annexation, nor amalgamation, but the English nation (of which we are happily part) he illustrates by shewing the

"STABILITY OF THINGS IN ENGLAND.—In one of his lectures Mr. Emerson tells a story to exemplify the stability of things in England. He says that William of Wykeham, about the year 1050, endowed a house in the neighbourhood of Winchester, to provide a measure of beer and a sufficiency of bread to every one that asked it, forever; and when Mr. Emerson was in England, he was curious to test that good man's credit; and he knocked at the door, preferred his request, and received his measure of beer and quantum of bread, though the owner had been dead 800 years."

Tupper may well remark of England that it is

"Great in the stability of the earth."

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.—1773 TO 1831.

GOVERNOR PATTERSON TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR READY.

THE first business of the Legislature, when it met for the first time in 1773, was, as might be expected, a confirmation of the proceedings of the Governor and Council, antecedent to calling a House together. This was followed by an Act to make valid in law process and proceedings in the Law Courts, and this confirmation reached as far back as the first of May, one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine. The times and places of holding the Supreme Court of Judicature were established, and an authority issued for the record and publication of all the Laws. This done, a remedy appears to have been sought against the fraudulent habit of raising money on uncertain bills of exchange; and it is singular to notice the different damages "ascertained;" foreign bills of exchange were subject to ten per cent. damages on protest; but bills drawn on other colonies, to only five per cent. damages; that is to say, where the greater facility of collection existed, the more damages were laid on. A lot of minor troubles appear to have agitated the 'collective wisdom' of the Island at this time, and we can fancy boats aground in rivers and creeks, in consequence of the discharge of ballast, and considerable irritation caused thereby; but not only from this cause, but from brush and rubbish upon the lands, small bushes, rotten wind-falls, and decayed leaves, all of which were at this time, subjects of legislation. They conferred upon the Governor the power of making public roads, scrutinise jurors, brought criminal offenders to trial and prohibited masters of ships from letting any one slip away from them without a Pass. Small debts and rum appear to have been hyphenated together, as

they always are, and there were steps taken for the effectual recovery of His Most Gracious Majesty's quit rents, under St. John.

In 1774, Governor Patterson again met his parliament. The want of ferries must have been a considerable inconvenience, and the non-attendance of members was loudly complained of, but "all other kind of lumber" was brought under survey. The idea one has of a county is a subdivision. In this sense the Island was at this time *subdivided into one county*, but this is no matter. The proceedings in the Supreme Court were better regulated; Quakers were granted privileges, and retailers of rum encouraged. In 1776, the President and Commander-in-Chief, Callbeck, determined that no officers should receive greater 'fees' than allowed by law, but an examination of the list of correct fees gives an impression that there must have been a disproportion of greedy people among the inhabitants. To trespass on Crown Lands at this time, appears to have been a great sin, although some members of the present Government (1861) have bought similar lands, for about an English half-crown an acre. Lieut. Governor DesBrisay reigned in 1779, and put fresh breath into some expiring laws, regulated weights and measures; and while he imposed the *duty* of rum drinking, he put a curb on the tavern keeper. Governor Patterson again at the helm, (1780) is indignant at persons "forestalling the market," makes Justices of the Peace regulate the price of provision, rates of entertainment; prevents improper horses running about, tries to keep hogs clear of Charlotte-town, and is mercifully inclined towards partridges. The Militia (1780) become organised, and an allowance to widows and children, whose masters may have fallen in their military clothes, was made a matter of grant. There was no penalty however on those who would fight without 'arms,' for woe betide the invader who met an islander's *toe* in those belligerent times, for in those days there was no fear,

or at least none has been put on official record, except we may infer from the known consequences of rum and red cloth, and the fact that at this time there was a sort of shaking among the dry bones, which were made more steady by neutralising the "shameful violation of public decorum and good order," by a legislative revival-observance of the Lord's Day. In new countries and new legislatures, a great deal of the impossible becomes matter for law, and at this time even, (1861) it would be impossible to carry out the intentions of the early law givers, in regard to salmon and eel fisheries, which have in reality little or no existence in the industries of the people. At this time this mountain in labor brought forth a mouse, for St. John smiled on the "New Ireland" idea, which was choked to death under the operation of a "suspending" clause, and not approved of by His Majesty. Bothered creditors and nimble debtors had a game of bo-peep about this time, but in case they hurt one another, there was three years reserved to heal the bruises.

The subjects of Wills and Legacies, Executors and Intestates, Arbitration and Umpirage, Bears and Brandy, Drawbacks and Duties, Streets and Wells, Carts and Sleds, Vestries and the baptism of Slaves, Assault and Battery, Trespass and Slander, and divers others must have kept the House of Assembly pretty busy in 1781, if we take their law records as an evidence.

The year 1785 again found the old law shop at work, and the graving tools of the carvers touching up old *chisellings*, dipping their fingers in wine, rum, and brandy; interfering with contracts for goods; admitting depositions from persons unable to travel; accommodating departing witnesses; and permitting Quakers not to swear. All these things happened and consumed doubtless a great deal of stationery, for we find His Majesty in Council frowning the subject of another supply of stationery under his royal footstool. This was hardly justice to the legislature

which expended for the support of His Majesty's Government, the munificent sum of £161 2s. 11d.

1786 comes in with more mercy than some of its predecessors. Cold water is provided for the inhabitants more abundantly in Charlottetown; streets are repaired; insolvent debtors relieved; defects in pleas, processes, and records amended; the years 1780 and 1781 attempted to be patched up, but *three years afterwards* disallowed by His Majesty; reformation in regard to arrests; the "better advancement of justice;" quieting the minds and establishing the privileges of subjects professing the Popish religion; lessening the expense of selling mortgages; the prevention of what is frivolous and vexatious; the appointment of sheriffs; and finally the presentation to the economists of His Majesty's Government, of twice as much money as the preceding year, viz: £365 15s. 10d.

The first session of the fifth General Assembly convened in this Island, opened under the Fanning Lieut. Governorship, 1788. It seems that at this time the prosperity of the Island was associated a good deal with the milling interests, for there seems to have been a necessity for the Legislature to regulate the business of grist millers, and there appears to have been a desire to authenticate copies of records. Persons were suspected of making vexatious and frivolous arrests; loyalists and disbanded troops were suspected of having claims upon the Government; dissenting Protestant subjects were suspected of having uneasy minds; proprietors of townships were suspected of not contributing anything towards the improvement of the Island; persons were suspected of maliciously killing or wounding cattle; and the bar was in all simplicity, suspected of putting clients to unnecessary expense and delay; merchants were suspected of wanting to swear to their own accounts; dowagers were suspected of having an eye on their dowers; the Royalties were suspected of wanting *Pounds*; the suburbs of Charlottetown

were suspected of making too much noise with fire-arms; magistrates and constables were suspected of thinking about their fees; rams were suspected of running about at improper seasons; and persons owning lands were suspected of neglecting their fences—so that altogether, taking a legislative view of matters, there was at this time considerable suspicion in the Island; but as the public credit was endorsed on certain bills and debentures, the Island interests tided themselves over very comfortably to the year 1792, when treasons and felonies were brought under notice, and fresh efforts made, without effect, to sew another patch on the law garments of 1780 and 1781.

In 1795, confirming titles, and quieting of possessions, initiated the business of the Legislative halls; the high roads received attention; servants received some wholesome regulations; geese, of which there could not have been many at this time in Charlottetown, were prevented cackling abroad for the space of three years; lands taken in execution were protected for two years; cattle, sheep and hogs were ordered to be shut up; the standard of weights and measures was ascertained; porter, ale, and strong beer were put in companionship with the duties on spirituous liquors, and £400 was written off to the use of His Majesty.

In 1796 the unruly element seems to have cropped out rather extensively, for it became necessary to proaerve sheep; to prevent the robbing of gardens, orchards and fields, as well as the malicious throwing down of fences. Also, to render valid, conveyances by married women; and to enable proprietors to divide their lands; disorderly persons took to their own use, horses without permission, yet in the midst of all these irritating elements, the sanitary condition of the Island became mixed in, and Commissioners of Sewers were appointed.

Eight years had only passed over the heads of the Legislature, when the name of 'St. John' was changed to 'Prince Edward,' and as small bushes, rotten wind-falls, decayed leaves, and other rubbish had, we suppose, gone the way of all flesh, the Act of Indemnification relating thereto was repealed. Cultivation of hemp in 1801 was entitled to a bounty, and its exportation encouraged. The inhabitants of Charlottetown assessed themselves for repairing pumps and wells; elections were better regulated; small debts more easily collected; and colony agents appointed.

In 1802 quit rents; trial of actions in a summary way; the high roads; rams; and the Church of England, all received legislative attention.

In 1803, fire wards in Charlottetown were appointed. 1805, Des Barres Lieut. Governor.

In 1808, a new colony agent was appointed. The funds attempted to be raised at this time, were for the purpose of defraying the contingent expenses of the General Assembly, for making and keeping in repair the pumps, wells and streets of Charlottetown, and for printing the Laws.

A meridional line to regulate surveyors in this colony was established. American loyal emigrants and disbanded troops were permitted to locate in quietness; rum and brandy took their place again on the statute book, and the sum of £1600 was raised for public offices in Charlottetown, and for gaols in Prince and King's Counties.

In 1810, the malicious still continued their old tricks of killing or maiming cattle, and a reward for apprehending deserters was necessary.

Expediting-Commissioners in 1812 were appointed, to give the pot of government printing ink a stir up; rum and brandy got another lift, and the pumps and wells of Charlottetown got another clean out. In 1813, Lieut. Governor Smith at the head of affairs.

In 1817 the complicated affairs of co-partnership and joint debts were made more easy of settlement,

and barristers, attorneys, and solicitors got their admission regulated.

In 1818, building gaols and court houses, preventing Acts running backwards and taking effect; limiting terms of Supreme Court; examining witnesses out of the Island; regulating juries, jurors, elections, lease-holdings, and merchant seamen, preceded the Act of barring estates tail.

In 1820, incumbrancers of real estate initiated His Majesty George the Fourth's supervision of Island affairs by opposing "claims of dower," but as His Majesty could have no sympathy with any oppressors of the fair sex, he very properly disallowed it on the ninth of June, 1821.

In 1825, Lieut. Governor Ready commenced his reign by rewarding the bear hunters and killers of wild cats, and by way of balance, moved his thoughts from his organ of destructiveness to that of the (self?) preservation of oysters; but bears, wild cats and oysters were not the only subjects of His Excellency's thoughts. He appointed hog reeves, and encouraged education. He revived witnesses and destroyed dogs. He shut up boar pigs, and put his signet on travelling swine. He considered that canoes ought not to be taken away without the consent of the owners; and that piloting ought to be systematized. He gave encouragement to the fisheries; and discouragement to trespassers. He limited the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and revived the idea that sheep were a nuisance when they were at liberty to upset buckets in a back porch in Charlottetown. He provided a remedy for injuries arising from playing with fire, and a remedy of another kind, by the issue of Treasury notes. To diminish the use of rum and brandy there was a duty put on tea; and the solace of mankind, tobacco, became a contributor to the revenue. Marriages, baptisms, and polygamy, which was made felony, stirred his mind, but he did not succeed in convincing his master, George the Fourth, that polygamy was felony. However, rum and pumps are

the order of the day, and tea and tobacco are not forgotten. About this time some *small change* "came o'er the spirit of his dream," and notes of the value of ten shillings were issued. After regulating apprentices and establishing an assize of bread, he counted the population of the Island, gave some legal directions about driving carts on the highways, and authorised the formation of a fire engine company. Cases of replevin, and the support of light-houses, and once more the spring water Act is brought upon the carpet, in company with her brother, the rum Act, while the tobacco and tea Act smoke and steam beside them.

We are now in the year 1828, and several expiring laws have to be set on their feet. Grain and pulse ask for proper officers. Education claims encouragement. Ferries want licensing. The Court of Judicature wants to issue commissions for examining witnesses out of this Island. Boar pigs and swine without rings, have not attended to former suggestions, and continue grunting against interference. Statute labor is necessary on the highways; and once more rum, tobacco, and tea pass under review in high spirits in the absence of their sister, the pump Act, whom they don't like to be mixed up with. An impost duty on ALL goods, wares, and merchandise was attempted, which, one would think, would have enabled Governor Ready to relieve the House from further attendance and take upon his own shoulders the public Treasury; but his Royal master withholding his Royal consent, the matter dropped. Coincidentally with the appointment of jail limits, the streets of Charlottetown are cleansed, and obstructions removed, so that, no doubt, those debtors who were allowed to take the air, got along with more comfort. Tenants in tail were permitted to make leases for *any* term of years, and to be good at law, but at the same time, they are restricted to 999 years, with liberty of repossession after that. His Majesty, who would have liked such a long life, gave his Royal

allowance to this enjoyment, on the seventh of December, 1829.

Persons owning adjoining lands were compelled to put up fences, and viewers were nominated by Grand Juries.

The fisheries were encouraged by bounties, the size of barrels regulated, the strength of pickle inspected, and passengers in vessels properly introduced. In this year Charlottetown gloried in the establishment of an academy; the laying out of highways was regulated; compensation to those injured thereby was provided for, and contributions from the benefited were levied. Navigation was made more secure, and ships, vessels and goods, when wrecked upon the coasts, were preserved, anathemas hurled against wreckers, and sufferers by them and the elements relieved.

Election matters were altered, certain marriages confirmed, the Treasurer forgiven for paying out unauthorised moneys, and rum and tobacco were again *discussed*, while commissioners were appointed to negotiate a loan to build the Government House.

In 1830, pilots, passengers, and schools led off the discussions, and marriages, baptisms and other accidents follow. His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects want relief, and get it, and the duties of Excise are made secure. Boundary lines receive attention, and pounds are provided in the royalties, and as if by way of anticipating consequences, an Act is passed for the summary conviction and punishment of persons committing common assaults and batteries. A jail is built in Charlottetown, hawkers and pedlars taken notice of, and as tea and tobacco yield a good duty, that Act is continued. More Treasury notes are wanted, and a fund for erecting public buildings, licenses to inn-keepers, pump money, and increase of revenue from the introduction of molasses and sugar, and the old subject of rum, comes in for its usual share of notice.

In 1831, the health of jail birds, by giving them outside exercise, was provided for by giving them a five years' furlough.* Tax on dogs repealed, and commissioners for public works appointed, sheep reeves nominated, litigation discouraged, while bears and wild cats again come to grief. More Treasury notes are wanted, inn-keepers require to be regulated, and the pumps, wells and streets of Charlottetown looked after. Governor Ready's legislative reign closes by appropriations for the service of the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

CHAPTER IV.

LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

1832 to 1841.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR YOUNG, like his predecessor, begins with oysters, objects to their destruction, and does not like their shells made into lime. He thinks certain persons should put their marriages on record, wishes the removal of nuisances from the streets of Charlottetown, and retains, by summary capias, persons about to leave the Island. The rivers come in for a share of amendment, Prince County gets a Court House, and Princetown objects to swine. Soldiers stay too long in taverns, and get inn-keepers into trouble. The "don't-you-wish-you-may-get-it?" Act, requiring proprietors to put their titles on proper record, is found to be no go, and steps are taken to prevent the importation and spreading of (other) infectious diseases.

* An amnesty on a small scale, on the accession of William the Fourth.

Justices of the Peace, hitherto, could impose penalties, but in some cases there was no provision for the enforcing thereof. This finds a remedy. The minister and trustees of St. James' Church, Charlottetown, become a corporation, and the minister and elders of St. John's Church, Belfast, receive a similar ratification. The Court of Escheat Bill was shelved in the Royal presence. The revenue is attempted to be increased, and a fresh lease given to the rum Act. The collector of Impost and Excise is allowed £98 17s. 1d., more than was granted in 1785 for the whole support of His Majesty's Government in this Island. Georgetown comes in for a share of preservation, and the mails are conveyed by a steam vessel between Charlottetown and Pictou.

In 1833, the census is taken, and statistical information collected. The Registry of Deeds Act passed the sixth of April, 1833. Times and places for holding Supreme Court in King's and Prince Counties settled. His Majesty's orders in Council, and Proclamations respecting the Acts of this Island, appointed to be registered. Colonial Parliaments reduced from seven to four years. Public wharf of Charlottetown extended and completed. The trustees of St. Andrew's College, in King's County, incorporated. The herring and alewives fisheries preserved. The Church of England congregation empowered to choose church wardens and vestries, incorporating the same. A Court of Divorce established. Power granted to shut up useless roads. Laws of the Island again in the printer's hands. Boards of health established. Servant interests again regulated. The militia law amended. Five hundred a year made the salary of the Treasurer. The usual strong drink and water hubbub. Civil establishment of the Colony provided for. Education again encouraged. Hard labor added to the sentence of imprisonment. The proposal that the death of His Majesty should not interfere with the labors of the General Assembly approved of by the sailor King. Deputy collectors of Impost appointed. The conveyance of mails and

passengers across the straits, in winter season, to Cape Tormentine, provided for. An Act concerning the property of the Methodist Church at Charlottetown. Glebe and school lands authorised to be sold. George Wright, President. The issue of certain promissory notes restrained. Part of the "old Charlottetown road" closed. Indecent bathing prevented in the waters contiguous to Charlottetown, and the old Episcopal Church in Charlottetown sold.

In 1837, under Lieut. Governor Harvey, seed grain and potatoes were distributed to certain poor settlers. The appointment of a sheriff to each County authorised. Steam mill company in Charlottetown incorporated. Sites for engine houses contemplated. Herrings and alewives taken notice of. The duty of surveyors examined. Harbor and ballast master appointed. Seats of members of the Assembly disturbed. Titles by Sheriffs to lands confirmed. The winter season of Charlottetown protected from Horses. Payment of interest on Warrants provided for. Royalty roads legalized. Pilot duties explained. Schools encouraged, useful inventions registered. Grain and pulse officers appointed. Pounds made more effectual. Absconding debtors non-plussed. A coal meter appointed. Bread baked by rule. The Bank of British North America is allowed to sue and be sued. The exportation of grain, meal and potatoes prohibited. The ordnance service property invested. Avoiding law-suits suggested. General assessment levied. Increase of the revenue provided for, and moneys for the service of the year appropriated.

In 1838, under Lieut. Governor FitzRoy, the highways and ferries, the interest on Warrants, and assessment of inhabitants, were looked after. Accidents by fire better prevented. Georgetown wharf regulated. Sub-collectors of Customs provided with salaries, lighthouses maintained, and buoys and beacons erected. Election laws amended, and grist mill regulations established.

Reform was applied to the Supreme Court, jails, prison discipline, streets and squares, and persons guilty of disorderly riding.

Wills and letters of administration next pass under notice, followed by the subjects of highways and revenues. Mutiny and desertion were to be punished, and subordination better paid.

In 1839 the subjects were juries and fisheries, wharves, meters and bounties; accidents, sheep, dogs and hogs; revenue, Treasury Warrants, and strong drink; leasehold interests and nautical surveys; more jail law, and some shutting up of old roads; pounds for cattle, and pounds for the service of the year.

1840 opens with the statute labor Act, improvement of Georgetown, tax on dogs, and a prohibition on oysters. Fisheries and ferries followed; apprentices bound, and goats tied up; logs and scantling were not allowed to have their own way upon the rivers; hawkers and pedlars curtailed of their liberty; vessels, boats, &c., seized and sold; felons and misdemeanors from Newfoundland objected to, and common assaults, small debt clerks, and coroners, discussed. Intercourse with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick facilitated; erection of an insane asylum authorised; merchants, seamen, married women, and controverted elections considered, and the Colonial Secretary's salary arranged.

Infectious distempers, fish barrels, statistical information, and education, were the primary subjects of the year 1841. Coroners in King's and Prince Counties were appointed, burial grounds established outside Georgetown, and ton timber, fisheries, and offenders ended the parliamentary doings.

CHAPTER V.

LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

1842 TO 1850.

IN 1842 Sir Henry Vere Huntley was Lieut. Governor. We have first to notice the incorporation of the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company. Next the providing medical attendance for sick emigrants. Treasury Warrants paid off to the amount of four thousand pounds. The letting of stalls in the Charlottetown market house. The insane asylum and other charities provided for. The fire engine company and apprentices again talked about. The circulation of base coppers ineffectually prohibited. The admission of barristers amended. Education again encouraged, election laws explained, and commissioners selected to superintend the erection of a Colonial Building in Charlottetown.

In 1843 the highways and statute labor Acts are consolidated. Persons compelled to serve as constables. Another chapter on strong drink indited, followed by the diluting subject of pumps and wells, the revenue is again increased, the marriage law amended, and the inspection of pickled fish altered; limits and rules of jails continued. Hogs at large discontinued, and oysters kept at home. Illicit trade prevented. (?) At Georgetown the detention law relates to *swine*, and geese, and horses, none of which are now permitted to go at large in that place. Questions of distress for rent, and replevin, landlord and wilful tenant are provided with a legal wedge. The academy in Charlottetown is again noted for improvement. Married women made conveyancers of their own freehold property. Persons making wills, and intestates taken into consideration, and the Common of Georgetown protected.

In 1844 some errors in the highways and small debts Act are corrected, and the subject of small debts

particularly looked into. Relief laws for insolvent debtors are passed. Certain persons disposed to carry on a fishery are incorporated, and the following subjects are taken particular notice of, viz:—statute labor, accidents by fire, size and quality of fish barrels, weight and inspection of fish, the revenue, steamboat company, harbor masters, vexatious arrests, payment of debts, fire engine companies, Georgetown public wharf, vicious dogs, lime kilns, merchant seamen, bears and loupceviers, insane persons, sub-collectors of Customs, boundary lines, controverted elections, public advertisements, seal and cod fisheries, horses, bulls and cows, additional term of the Supreme Court, schools and education, herring and alewives fisheries, entire horses and marine insurance.

The Legislative topics of 1845 were increase of revenue, prevention of smuggling, light-houses, buoys and beacons, bailiffs, highways, rent and replevins, hawkers and pedlars, sick and indigent emigrants, convictions before Justices of the Peace, Treasury notes, the steamboat St. George, statute labor, apprentices, boundary lines, harbor masters and wharves, titles to land, Grand and Petit Jurors, mackerel fishery, and the appointment of clerks to Justices of the Peace.

The business of the Legislature in 1846 comprised seed and food for certain settlers, revenue, dogs, potatoes, stray cattle, militia, small debts, weights and measures, stingy husbands, landlord and tenant, apprentices, bail, sales of land, sentence of death, boundary lines, apprehension of persons, Georgetown swine, geese, and horses, Charlottetown nuisances, weight and quality of bread, meridional line, public Treasury, intercourse with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, pumps and wells, hard labor, common assaults, strong drink, seamen, and accidents by fire at Georgetown.

1847 opens with a prohibition on the exportation of potatoes, common assaults, and the revenue. The

trade of the British possessions abroad, pumps and wells, Charlottetown nuisances, trotting hogs, smuggling, education, deodands, Treasury warrants, market house, justice, persons killed by accident, and doing away with the oath of abjuration heretofore imposed on Roman Catholics.

The legislative year 1848 opened under the auspices of Lieutenant Governor Sir Donald Campbell, Bart., and commenced by forbidding the export of grain, meal and potatoes. Statute labor, emigrants, the appointment of a Commissioner of highways for Georgetown, the appointment of a Master of the Rolls to the Court of Chancery, and an assistant Judge to the Supreme Court, education, incorporation of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, statistical information, lighthouses, Boards of health, Charlottetown ferry, drunkenness, accidents by fire, coal meters, election of members of Parliament, pilots, Crown Lands, fisheries, fire companies, grain and pulse, sheep and goats, insolvent debtors, copy-rights, seats of members of Assembly, bailiffs, barristers and attorneys, and the reprinting the laws of the Island.

1849 opens by an Act relating to the limits and rules of jails, judgments, free trade with the United States of America; improving the law of evidence, the conveyance of freehold estates, education, accidents by fire, terms of the Supreme Court, a revenue, statute labor, and nuisances; prison discipline and hard labor; public wharves, Chancery practice, fish, trespasses, bail, timber and lumber, pedlars, lighthouses, reprinting the laws, specie currency, civil list, emigration, boards of health, Treasury Warrants, Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and the usual appropriations for the service of the year.

The legislative acts of 1850 simply embraced the continuation of several expiring Acts, provision for the civil list, which was disallowed, and raising a revenue. Thus closes the administration and life of the lamented Baronet, whose remains are interred in

the vaults of the Church of England, in the capital of the Island. History would be incomplete without the illustrious name he bore.

CHAPTER VI.

LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

1851 to 1860.

IN 1851 Lieut. Governor Bannerman commenced his legislative career, by setting the people to mend their ways; gave relief to insolvent debtors; commuted the Crown revenues; provided for the civil list; shortened the parliamentary language; constituted Boards of health; amended the militia; levied contributions from husbands and natural relatives of and for impotent persons; polished up the smuggling laws; raised a revenue; encouraged education; imposed a tax on emigrants; transferred the management of the inland posts; regulated the costs of distresses; permitted stray cattle to be sold; incorporated the Trustees of Princetown Royalty Church; amended statute labor; extended to mills, standard of weights and measures act; encouraged the cod and mackerel fisheries; prohibited certain games and fireworks in Charlottetown; authorised a loan for the use of the Island; provided for common assaults and batteries; granted a patent to Abraham Gesner for an improved method of manufacturing illuminating gas; removed the Post Office of Charlottetown to the Old Court House; authorised the Colonial Secretary and Treasurer to appoint deputies; reduced the salary of the Collector of Impost; restrained bulls; protected Georgetown from accidents by fire, and nuisances; relieved members of the legislature from liability by non-acceptance of the office of High Sheriff; appropriated money from land assessment;

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noticed the Registrar of Deeds; provided salaries for outport controllors of Customs; and established the rates in currency at which sterling rents are payable.

In 1852 we find Sir Alexander engaged in adding ten years to the fisheries protection Act; also to the logs and scantling Act, the 'floating capital' of the Island streams; also the like continuation to the landlord and tenant Act, and seven years to the seamen's Act. Leasehold interest laws are consolidated; intercourse with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick again facilitated; the civil list provided for, and the Crown revenues commuted. The Acts relating to Small Debts are overhauled, occupying sixty pages of the laws; the horse "Saladin" gets a legislative permission to leave the Island; the fence laws are amended so that viewers may not be *foiled*; punishment is provided for canine thieves; more assessment for education is imposed in a law of seventy-nine clauses; corporations are permitted to sue and be sued; the Diocesan Church Society of P. E. Island is incorporated; the people called Bible Christians are incorporated; the offices of Colonial Secretary and Road Correspondent are regulated; the service of non bailable process in certain cases is provided for; seduction obtains a summary remedy; the sale of arsenic and other poisons controlled; a light duties Act is passed, and the heavy duty of weighing coal, culm and coke is discussed; publishing public notices is regulated; proving of wills facilitated; a monopoly of the Charlottetown ferry for five years permitted; A fog bell and horizontal windmill patented; persons of unsound mind are cared for; accidents by fire in Charlottetown again better prevented; a Temperance Hall Company is incorporated; the Order of the Sons of Temperance is incorporated; the statute labor and nuisance Act is amended, and appropriations are made for the service of the year.

In 1853, the Free Education Act is amended; more salaries for public services established; and the currency Act is made to apply to certain previous

monetary operations; the revenue precedes an attention to the remuneration of petit jurors; highways and byeways precede criminal justice; the elective franchise precedes spirituous liquors; constables and fence viewers precede the law of evidence; the possession of certain lands by the Government precedes the mode of proceeding against certain lands for arrearages; the Bedeque and Shediak packet service precedes the incorporation of the Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island Electric Telegraph Company; public wharf for Georgetown precedes purchase of lands by the Government; and lastly, the incorporation of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company precedes the appropriations for the said year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

The revenue Act opened the Legislative ball in the year 1854; the incorporation of certain persons designated "The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Prince Edward Island," led off a Free Education Act; New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company privileges led off certain polling divisions; another currency Act led off the Charlottetown steam ferriage; the Masonic Hall Company's incorporation led off weights and measures; certain Bills of Exchange being exempt, usury led off the minister and church wardens of the Episcopal church of St. Eleanor's; prisoners under sentence of imprisonment with hard labor led off Princetown Royalty Church; the amended law in force relating to statute labor led off the Wesleyan Methodist Church; and the non-bailable process closed the procession liberally with abundant appropriations for the year.

The close of 1854 finds Lieut. Governor Daly at the head of affairs and busy during a short autumn session with the four subjects of the Jury Law, Free Trade with the United States, Land Assessment, and the calling together the Legislature of this Island *during an adjournment.*

1855 finds Lieut. Governor Daly obtaining statistical information; adding to the Jury law; amending

the Sheriff law; contributing road districts; innocently imagining that land proprietors would cash up, to give their tenants military effectiveness, under the plea of encouraging education; making more Bank law; securing compensation to tenants to promote *improvements of the soil*; establishing a Normal School; stirring up the subject of Georgetown wharf; depriving Princeton of the benefit of its four-footed scavengers; continuing emigrants' Act; maintaining Customs establishments; proceeding upon controverted elections; partitioning lands for co-parceners; appointing Road Correspondent assistance; continuing the limits of Jails Act; empowering surrogate to order certain payments; authorising additional coroners; making certain unstamped instruments admissable as evidence; incorporating Charlottetown Mechanics' Institute; closing up old roads; altering highways; appointing a Librarian to the Legislative Library; looking after the fisheries; preventing the running at large of hogs in the Town, Common and Royalty of Charlottetown; authorising pay for members of the Legislative Council; naturalising one MANN; licensing grog; INCORPORATING THE TOWN OF CHARLOTTETOWN, dividing the new CITY into five Wards; vesting a Mayor and ten Common Councilmen with municipal powers; providing fines to be paid by persons elected to municipal functions, but refusing to serve, and otherwise elevating a "one-horse" town to enlarged privileges, and powers; raising a revenue, and finally satisfying all wants in a liberal list of appropriations.

Lieut. Governor Daly continues his labors in 1856 with a revenue Act of CXII. clauses; establishes conditions on which tavern licences are to be granted; takes up subjects relating to weights and measures; the mackerel fishery; buoys and beacons; increases the stock of the Charlottetown Gas Company; improves the law of evidence; explains matters concerning real estate; passes an Act for barring estates tail; gives the Indians of Prince Edward Island a chapter of law; touches up the Bank incorporation

law; puts on a penalty of £50, on the exportation of saltpetre; adds fresh matter to the lights and anchorage law; legislates on ejectment for non-payment of rent; defines city boundaries, and the jurisdiction of the Mayor's and Police Courts; transfers to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State the powers and estates vested in the principal officers of ordnance; incorporates the trustees of St. David's Church, Georgetown; increases the number of members of Assembly, and facilitates the performances of Justices of the Peace.

The revenue Act for 1857 is followed by an Act for raising moneys to be applied to the purchase of lands; an alteration in the grog law; a new appointment in the Post Office; the ferries; naturalization of Lawrence Warren; better securing the liberty of the subject; giving relief to sheriffs; preventing roaming horses, swine, and geese in Georgetown; granting a yearly sum to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company; entitling Henry Bessemer, of the City of London, to obtain in the City of Charlottetown, certain letters patent; continuing the Free Education law; incorporating the Free Church congregation of Charlottetown; also the Bible Christian Church; explaining the purchase of lands Act; and providing, as usual, with liberality for the service of the year.

In 1858 the Legislative topics ranged in the following order: Revenue; Grand and Petit Jurors; Constables and Fence Viewers; interest on Treasury Warrants; Central Academy; public service notices; accidents by fire at Summerside; bonds and other securities to the Crown; subjecting the militia to the mutiny Act and Articles of War; Summerside Swine; Cape Race Light House; Fishery reserves; Judges' interests; Seduction; and appropriations.

The year 1859 opens, as usual, with the revenue Act, which is followed by an Act of appropriation of moneys for the service of the year; the criminal jurisdiction of the Police Court in Charlottetown is

extended; Aliens are enabled to hold real estate; the appointment of coal meters is authorised; protection afforded the fisheries; appointment of fish inspectors; several expiring Acts are continued and amended; the minister and congregation of the Free Church, Bedeque Road, are incorporated, and also the minister and Trustees of the Free Church Congregation of New London.

The present Lieutenant Governor is George Dundas, Esquire, and we now come to the Legislative topics for the year of Our Lord, 1860, being the twenty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria—GOD BLESS HER. The usual revenue law is first on the list; the execution of Wills obtains the amendment they require; the Registry of Deeds is regulated; an Act relating to the establishment of boundary lines is passed; Hillsborough Bay obtains a Harbor and ballast master; the revising and reprinting the Island laws provided for; an important amendment is made in the Jury law; stringent measures are taken in respect of the sale by license of spirituous liquors; an alteration and amendment in the laws relating to education is effected; the Normal School Act is altered; a small debt Act of CII. clauses and 26 schedules is passed; a College is established in Prince Edward Island under the name and style of the Prince of Wales' College; horses, neat cattle and sheep are prevented running at large in the Royalty of Charlottetown; the swine at Summerside and vicinity are again the subject of legislation; the Controller of Navigation Laws in this Island is enabled to grant an issue of fishery licenses to citizens of the United States for vessels owned by them, and built in Prince Edward Island; the purchase, sale and management of Government lands is regulated; it is deemed expedient to protect and foster the salmon fishery of this Island; the laws relating to bills of lading are amended; grants of the shores of this Island are authorised; the amount authorised to be loaned by the Land Purchase Act is increased; the City of Charlottetown is authorised to appropri-

ate a certain piece of land as a site for a public market house; offenders escaping from other British Colonies may be apprehended in this; an Act is passed to give effect to the report of the Commissioners to be appointed on the Land Question; Mrs. Gibson is naturalised; the minister and trustees of St. Columba's Church, Blair-in-Athol, St. Peter's Road, is incorporated, also, sundry persons by the name of "The Cascumpec Marine Railway Company;" the Cascumpec Temperance Hall Company is incorporated; also the Crapeaud Dredging Machine Company; a married woman deserted by her husband or compelled to support herself, and acquiring property, it vests in her, and is at her disposal, and is not subject to the debts, interference or control of her husband; the minister and trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Callandar, Little Sands, are incorporated; the management of the Presbyterian burial ground at Georgetown is vested in the minister and trustees of the Presbyterian Church; the offices of Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils are separated; the Sheriff Act is amended; the Governor in Council is authorised to open a cash account with the Bank of Prince Edward Island, and the statute labor and highways Act is improved.

In closing this account of the various topics which have come under the consideration of the Legislature of this Island, it will be well to revert for a moment to what we have before referred to in the year 1785, when the appropriation Act of the 25th year of George III. was the granting "the sum of one hundred and sixty-one pounds two shillings and eleven pence, for the support of His Majesty's government!" Now if we examine the Appropriation Act for 1860 we shall perceive at a glance the great progress Prince Edward Island has made since that time. We will run over the items contained in the Appropriation Act of 1860, and compare them with the gross expenditure of the £161 2s. 11d. of 1785:

For Salaries under Statute,	£6,434	0	0
Queen's County,	1,700	0	0
Prince "	1,525	0	0
King's "	1,525	0	0
Road Compensation,	150	0	0
" Contingencies,	500	0	0
Inland Mails,	900	0	0
Public Postage,	100	0	0
Land Waiters & Preventive Officers,	500	0	0
Expenses of Jails,	650	0	0
Paupers,	500	0	0
The Agricultural Society and im- porting a Horse,	400	0	0
Buoys and Beacons,	150	0	0
Public Surveys,	100	0	0
" Printing and Stationery,	600	0	0
Lunatic Asylum,	350	0	0
Public Fuel,	100	0	0
Interest on Debentures,	1,300	0	0
Interest on Treasury Warrants,	1,400	0	0
Contingencies of Government,	400	0	0
Repairs of Government House,	200	0	0
Lighthouses,	774	0	0
Dredging Machine,	250	0	0
Certain Teachers,	430	0	0
Telegraph Company,	300	0	0
Proprietors of the Charlottetown News Room for Telegrams,	30	0	0
Deepening " French River,"	65	0	0
Steam communication with the Pro- vinces,	2030	0	0
Packet between Georgetown and Pictou,	100	0	0
Various other items " too numerous to mention," about,	2,500	0	0

Besides the last named amount there were voted by the Legislature in the Appropriation Act, from which we have extracted the above figures, a sum sufficient to provide for the maintenance of the Main Post Roads, say £7,000. A sum sufficient to defray the expenses of the Commissioners appointed

on behalf of the Tenantry for the settlement of the Land Question. A sum sufficient—which amounted to £17,000—for the encouragement of FREE EDUCATION. A sum sufficient for contingent expenses. And a sum sufficient to repair the Jails of the three Counties.

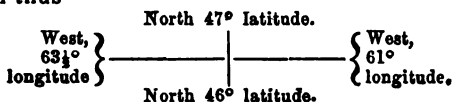
In view of these appropriations one may easily perceive that Prince Edward Island possesses in herself considerable capabilities of self-government and material progression, and if her antecedents embrace so many evidences of prosperity, there must lie before her, if she be true to herself and the mother country, a most glorious future, which may God grant.

CHAPTER VII.

“No land can boast more rich supply,
That e'er was found beneath the sky:
No purer streams have ever flowed,
Since Heaven that bounteous gift bestowed.”

“Reminiscences of P. E. I.” by Wm. Pope, Esq., of Liverpool, Eng., addressed to Hon. Joseph Pope, Speaker of the House of Assembly, published in Liverpool, 1848.”

THE Gulf of St. Lawrence may be said to have the Island of Prince Edward at anchor, between Cape Breton, on the East, and New Brunswick, on the West, with what are called the Straits of Northumberland running between it and Nova Scotia, on the South. It may also be said to be four times longer than wide, or as 140—its length in miles—is to 35, about its broadest measure: or it may be shewn thus—



in the absence of a map for reference.

It would puzzle a 'Philadelphia Lawyer' to name any geometric figure that would be recognised as like the outline of Prince Edward Island; in one place it has the waist of a wasp, and in another the body of a beetle. It is neither one thing nor another but something of everything that is remarkable for irregularity. It is rather ragged than rugged, covered over with great water arteries, which are supplied from many rivulets and streams, as if the two great Saints, John and Lawrence, had entered into partnership to establish a huge filtrating machine for the supply of delicious fresh water for all time, out of the briny gulf, and so contrived the outflow that every settler could be near a head of water power, and be enabled to labor and bring its fruits to the world's market, cut up or ground, as the Island materiel required. Prince Edward Island, then, can hardly be said to have a *centre*: taking the shores as the means of decision, any one would say *not*, and yet there is a centre, but the puzzle is how to find it. We might consult our medical dictionary, for want of a better agent, and endeavor, by analogy, to solve the problem. We will at any rate examine its region of the heart through the great aorta, the Hillsborough, and there we find the centre. It is in latitude 46°12' north and longitude 63° west, there we find the centre of Geographical P. E. I.—the centre of Commercial P. E. I.—the centre of Social P. E. I.—the centre of Legislative P. E. I.—and the centre of Charitable and Religious P. E. I., and we might add, the centre of some other less attractive attributes, one of which might be indicated in the following advice to "Mind your own concerns," which recently appeared in an Island paper :

"Come mind your own concerns, my friend,
For they are yours alone;
Don't talk about your neighbor's faults,
But strive to mend your own;
What if he does not always lead
A truly perfect life;
Supposing that he sometimes frets,
Or quarrels with his wife,
Don't meddle—let him know, my friend,

Your better nature spurs
To act the spy on him or his—
So mind your own concerns!

"Come mind your own concerns, my friend,
And presently you'll find
That you are fully occupied,
And have enough to mind.
What is it to you if Snooks or Spooks
Should wed with Polly Jones?
What is it to you if lawyer Crab
A plump half million owns?
The money is not yours, my friend,
Though golden stores he earns;
So, do not strive to count his wealth,
But mind your own concerns!

Come, mind your own concerns, my friend,
It were a better plan,
Than always to be spying out
The deeds of brother man.
Remember that all persons—
Though hidden from the view—
Think that to them the right belongs,
And not at all to you;
And also bear in mind, my friend,
A generous nature worms
No secret from a brother's breast;
So mind your own concerns!"

But it is sufficient for our purpose, at present, if we have found the centre, and discovered it to be **THE CAPITAL**—the home of refinement—the halting place of wealth—the retreat of Learning—and the City of a Royal Godmother. The City of Charlottetown has good antecedents, having been worked up with the social instincts of His Majesty George III., whose consort, reflecting the honor of one of her illustrious christian names, identified herself with this old 500 lotted town, now great in municipal functions, and good, like her namesake, in acts of generous sympathy. When we say Charlottetown is great and good, we measure her political and philanthropic boundaries, rather from the dawning of her battles with "windfalls and rotten leaves," than the attainments of other cities, whose antiquity is history, and whose capabilities admit of unlimited expansion. Charlottetown has developed herself wisely, because surely; her property has ever been

increasing in value, her people in intelligence, and the peoples who have seen her have been uniform in their pronounciation of "well done good and faithful servant." Charlottetown has shewn her faithfulness over "a few things," and by the blessing of God, she will, e'er long, be "ruler over many." The hand of toil, and the graces of intelligence and truth, have resources enough here to constitute and effect all the means necessary for a long, a happy, and a prosperous Colonial life.

Charlottetown is a city of rectangles and red clay, regular in its streets, and uniform in its color; but the advantages of a situation beautifully sloping to a fine estuarial sheet of water, have not had justice done them; but at some future day, probably, there will be some sort of 'Tyburnia' or 'Belgravia,' where mansion follows mansion in clustering magnificence, and one will be spared the feeling of having seen a whole town, after looking at one imported-stone Colonial Building, which, alone in its glory, stands like 'Patience on a monument smiling at grief,' or in its naked amplitude, groveless and unshrubbed, one of those architectural beauties which when 'unadorned's adorned the most.' But while there is only one imported-stone building, it would be a pity to give design and ornament to its approaches: the Island cannot afford to hide a single stone by foliage, the visitor must have "a clear road and no favor," to see it all. But were a real stone building not so great a rarity, there could be combined on Queen Square, where the Colonial Building stands, the richest effects of color under the diversified and gorgeous hues of autumn foliage, the green carpetings at its base, and the ruby lines which would form its approaches—and here is wanted a colossal statue of PRINCE EDWARD, the late Duke of Kent; but it is unlikely that any one will open a subscription, or make a trial of arousing sufficient interest in so desirable an undertaking, because so many frustrations always arise to such efforts where a community, like clay under the sun's burning, gets

cracked by the heat of unprofitable debate, and loses its cohesion. Unity is strength, and in Prince Edward Island, this only is wanting to achieve any desirable result. But perhaps now that the Royal Duchess, the wife of that illustrious Duke, the mother of our beloved Sovereign, and the woman whom all nations "delighted to honor," has gone the way of all flesh, it may occur to some that the time has come when entire unity is possible, and when in consideration of the five hundred and one reasons which any citizen could adduce, a bronze or marble statue of the late Duke may arise in Queen Square, a monument of loyalty, good taste, and—union.

There is a curious looking building on the Square near the Province Building, now in the pupa state of being; it has market life in it every Wednesday and Saturday, and promises the body of a better building, having wings and every other accommodation for a vegetable and fruit market, a meat market, a poultry market, a flour market, a fish market, and no doubt an omnium-gatherum market for lots of things that the clever country people fetch along, but which do not belong to the above enumerations.

Besides the building we have just referred to, which is a pillared, circular wooden structure, there is on the square, and fronting Queen Street, what is called "The Old Court House," now devoted to the purposes of a Mayor's Court, a Police Court, and the Post Office; on the opposite side of the Square is St. Paul's Episcopal Church, rich in external foliage, and comfortable in its arrangements inside. It is what may be called the Parish Church, where the churchman may gratify his old country predilection for established worship. The officiating clergy here—as indeed are all and every clerical functionary throughout the Island—are ever ready for any good word and work, and they labor faithfully for the good of souls, as responsible ministers of their divine Master. There are some fine "stores" on the sides of this Square, and some private houses, all of which

agreeably flank this seat of periodical industry and traffic.

Queen Street is the main street, and slopes pleasantly to the water's edge, terminated by a fine wharf, and busy with shippers' interests. The spirit of improvement has here steadily worked and produced what in some respects may be called a fine street; there is no feeling of confinement in it, and from its breadth, position and capabilities, it will some day be a very beautiful street; but Prince Street, parallel with Queen Street, and separated from it by the length of Queen Square, is a pleasanter street, and when its freshly planted trees come to perfection, it will form a cool and shaded promenade, having also a wharf to conduct to the saline waters of the Hillsborough, and place you where the summer breezes may refresh and invigorate, while the scenery delights and gratifies. The city is on the north bank of the river Hillsborough, near its junction with York River, and is finely situate on rising ground, commanding beautiful views, as may be imagined at the confluence of three so called Rivers, but more like arms of the sea, viz., the two named and the Elliot. Hillsborough Bay, thus formed, is not the first in majesty, for the Three Rivers, at Georgetown, sheltered by Panmure Island, form a harbor probably equal to any in the world, being capable of containing, in perfect safety, and by facility of approach, the entire navy of Great Britain. But if Hillsborough Bay be not the first in natural importance, it is not far behind its rival, and from its importance as the channel to the seat of Government, ought to be considered the greater favourite of the two. Charlottetown can boast of many agreeable residences, and is not without its "back slums," places where the poetical element dominates, and places where description would refuse to humble itself. Charlottetown has its masses and its classes, the usual majority and minority of growing cities. Charlottetown is a city with two lives; it has its

winter life and its summer life, so different, that the fair city that in summer is all color and variety, is in winter, so far as its appearance goes, robed in only white in endless monotony; but both lives are equally vigorous. The wheels of summer give way to the glib and noiseless sleigh, and the streets ring with the music of a hundred bells, the sound of which, in the cold and bracing air, is perfectly charming, and one's judgment is held back when he thinks of returning summer. When the writer had more opportunities of enjoying this hushed season of the year, and was younger, he used to rythmatise his ideas sometimes, and this was a favorite topic. It was after this fashion:—

When I list to the sound of the merry sleigh bell,
As the snow mantles over each mountain and dell,
My heart feels the impulse the season conveys,
And I hail the approach of the fairy like sleighs.
And they who have wished for the summer to go,
Now view with delight the onlivening snow;
And bounding in heart, as the horse in his sleigh,
Feel a longing to join the sport of the day:
So with me when I list to the sound of the bells,
I fancy 'tis there true felicity dwells:
And I long to be sleighing, with one at my side
Far dearer to me than my horse in his pride.

But we must not let the sleighs run away with our purpose.

From the top of the Province Building there is a beautiful view; its peculiarities are strikingly American, and yet from the universal red clay roads, and banks of the rivers, it may claim its own native distinctions. Most visitors to a new city like to get up on some high place and "view the landscape o'er," and those who honor Charlottetown with their company may gratify this justifiable ambition by ascending the Province Building, and there from its summit attain many striking effects. In this survey will be seen buildings conspicuously placed highly indicative of the moral and religious influence which its philanthropists and religious men exercise. Colleges, churches of every denomination, (among which the Catholic Cathedral stands pre-eminent) Temperance

Hall, Jail, the Barracks, two large Breweries, Gas Works, Steam Mills, and innumerable flagstuffs, ready for the gala bunting of any festival or joyous occasion. Across the harbor, lie the village of Southport and the Blockhouse, and on its north bank, seen to great advantage on entering the harbor, GOVERNMENT HOUSE, the present residence of His Excellency GEORGE DUNDAS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and its Dependencies, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c., &c., &c..

HILLSBOROUGH BAY is the most important bay on the Island, as it contains the largest harbor, possesses the capital city, and is the outlet for the most extensive inland navigation. Since its perfect survey, the production of an Admiralty chart, and the publication of Admiral Bayfield's sailing directions, the numerous dangers of its navigation are no longer matters of fear to strangers in the largest ships; and aided by the Point Prim light, on the south east point of the Bay, which can be seen in clear weather 13 miles off, and another fixed white light on Blockhouse Point, the eastern outer point of Charlottetown Harbor, visible 9 miles off, vessels may enter safely in the darkest night. Charlottetown Harbor at its entrance between the cliffs of Blockhouse and Sea Trout point, is 450 fathoms wide, and in sailing in, York River, running northward, the Hillsborough River eastwardly, and the Elliot to the westward, surround the visitor with beautiful effects, and as he glides smoothly over their confluence, or what is called the Three Tides, he will feel, perhaps, that he has seen for the first time, should a setting sun gild the horizon, a combination of colour and effect which no artist could adequately represent. Of these three rivers the Hillsborough is the largest, and is navigable for large vessels eight miles up, while smaller vessels may safely run 18 miles above the City of Charlottetown, to the bridge, which is

two miles from the head of the river. There are two steamers employed on this river, at Charlottetown, to ferry passengers, the one running every day-light half hour during the time the navigation of the rivers remain open, between the City of Charlottetown and its opposite off-growth, Southport, on the south side of the Hillsborough; the other running *up* the river to Mount Stewart Bridge, twice a week, for the accommodation of the good-folk who attend the city market with the produce of that well settled district, calling at several public wharves on her way up and down the river for passengers and freight, thereby enabling excursionists to enjoy a pleasant water trip, and, as they remain all night, time, if so inclined, to visit the north coast, either at Savage Harbor or Tracadie Bay, on foot, both places being within an easy walk. Elliot River is the next in size, and may be ascended 4 or 5 miles by large, and 9 or 10 by small vessels. York River is the smallest of the three, and at about three miles from its mouth is crossed by Poplar Island Bridge.

Although the elevation of Charlottetown is only fifty feet above the level of the sea, at high water, the land behind it rises to one hundred and fifty feet, and "lends enchantment to the view," which charms the beholder as the park-like scenery reveals the colonnaded Government House; and as the sacred spires rise invitingly above the city, speaking welcome to the stranger and safety, freedom to the worshipper and protection.

* One of these steamers is occasionally hired for pic nic enjoyments, pleasures which, could the opportunities be reached by Londoners, would rival any "excursion" they could dream of or desire.

CHAPTER VIII.

" And Herring like a mighty host,
And Cod and Mackerel crowd the Coast."

Pope's Reminiscences of P. E. Island, 1848.

Having given the city of Charlottetown, and the bay of her seaboard approaches, the honor of initiating the Topographical account, we submit to the reader, before proceeding farther, we will take a view of the acreage of Prince Edward Island, as it appears divided into parishes. The division into parishes appears to answer no useful end, but the *subdivision*, into Townships, popularly known as Lots, is a most important feature, as the numeral distinctions, after a single glance at a map of the Island, enable a stranger at once to discover any desired locality. The parishes are each composed of several Townships or Lots, and vary in size, as will presently be seen, but the component Lots are more uniform in their acreage, generally comprising an area of 20,000. The whole area, or acre surface, exceeds one million three hundred and sixty-five thousand, and in figure is not unlike the form of a codfish. In tracing this resemblance, begin at the snout or East Point, and trace its open mouth, the lower jaw dropping to south, which exposes a cavity of half a dozen bays, in the centre of which Georgetown appears like a tongue that shakes its ever open invitations to the fisherman's efforts and skill. There

NOTE.—There is published by Haszard, of Charlottetown; Letts, of Cornhill, London; Webb, of Liverpool, England; Macgregor, of Glasgow, Scotland; and Wyllie, of Aberdeen, on a scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ English miles to the inch, a map of Prince Edward Island, that may be relied on. Mr. Henry J. Cundall has corrected it to 1859. As a map of reference in connection with the Topographical portion of this work, it will be found very useful. Ask for "Cundall's map, corrected to 1859," to insure the most recent.

ght be teeth found about here too, to bear out the
 file, and a considerable swallow of its own; but
 it would be suggestive of greediness, and *taking in*
 much, which must not be said of Georgetown.
 The gullet of this piscatorial symbol is the George-
 town road, which extends to its heart or centre of
 commercial vitality. Hillsborough Bay lies in the
 region of the gills, and contains the administrative
 bathing apparatus of the Island. From Charlotte-
 town the Princetown road extends, like a well-ribbed
 backbone, to certain caudal extremities, at the
 North and West Capes. Running along the north
 shore, Point des Roches and Cape Turner, form very
 good first and second dorsal fins; and along the South
 shore, Cape Egmont, as the anal fin, and Cape Tra-
 verse the ventral, complete the configuration. One
 word more—the cod is not a scaly fish, nor is Prince
 Edward Island a scaly place. The traveller, it is
 true, will think that nearly every “house of en-
 tertainment” keeps scales, of course, for economical
 purposes, to obtain fair equivalent, like culinary Shy-
 lks, and perhaps will judge, with a latin tongue,
 I feel as the *Times*’ Correspondent did in his ill-
 lured soul, *ex uno* (shanty) *disce omnes* (houses)
 if he does, he will shew a zeal that is not accord-
 to knowledge, for the private life of the colonist
 hearty and genuine, and when well “acquainted,”
 liberal and free towards all entitled to consideration
 and respect.

But to return: the acreage of the Island being
 65,400, divides itself into counties, viz:—
 1,400 called Queen’s, 467,000 called Prince, and
 1,000 called Kings.

Thrice loyal isle,
 That boasts but Royal names,
 In triune style:—
 Well be your garners filled,
 Well be your soldiers drilled,
 That should resistance be
 A real necessity,
 You still may smile,
 And fight awhile,
 And win in war’s rough games.

Charlottetown Common and Pasture Lots cover an area of 7300 acres; and Georgetown and Princetown each, with their pastoral appendages, 4000. North Parish covers 63,000 acres, and contains three townships; Egmont, 80,000, and contains four townships; Halifax 100,000, and contains five townships; Richmond, 100,000, also five; St. David's, 124,000, and subdivides into six Townships, and Princetown and Royalty; Grenville, 111,580, divided into five townships; Hillsborough, 82,520, comprising four; Charlotte, 87,300, comprising four townships and Charlottetown and Royalty; Bedford, 105,000, counting five; St. John's 100,000, the same; St. Andrew's 82,000, four; St. George, 130,000, comprising seven townships and Georgetown and Royalty; St. Patrick's, 100,000, covers five townships; and East Parish, which areas 100,000, the like number. We need say no more about the Parishes of Prince Edward Island, as they are little more than nominal divisions, and map decorations; we will therefore dismiss the subject and pass on to a Proprietary list of the Townships or Lots.

NOTE.—William Evans, Secretary to the Montreal Agricultural Society, anno 1836, remarks of Prince Edward Island, Treatise, page 134—"The soil is naturally and generally of so good a quality that almost every acre may be rendered productive, consequently it will be able to maintain a much greater population than most other countries of the same extent." * * * * * Again, "There is no part of British America that is more favorably reported of than Prince Edward Island."

And again—"The climate of the Island partakes of that of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but in some respects is superior, being entirely free from fogs to which these provinces are subject. * * * As regards the salubrity of the Island, it is agreed by all who have lived in it for any time that there are few places where health is enjoyed with less interruption." On page 125 Mr. Evans remarks—"Prince Edward Island is very capable of supporting 600,000 souls, and of producing annually from 12 to 15 fold the amount which it does at present, or about £10,000,000. ;

ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS.	PROPRIETORS ANNO 1860.
Lot 1, P. Stephens,	Messrs. Palmer, Edward Cunard.
2, J. & W. Hunter	Sir Samuel Cunard.
3, C. Townsend, M.D.	B. Bowring, James Yeo.
4, Adam Keppel,	} Edward Cunard.
5, Edw. Lewis, M. P.	
6, W. Croule,	} R. B. Stewart,
7, J. Montgomery,	
8, W. Kilpatrick,	Hon. J. Yeo and others..
B. Dodd,	
9, G. Tead, S.	L. Sullivan,
Fountenelly,	
10, S. Luthrel, M. P.,	R. B. Stewart.
J. Meteux,	
11, Col. H. Walsh,	Government.
12, H. Merre, R.	R. B. Stewart.
Cathcart,	
13, Earl of Hertford,	Hon. James Yeo,
14, Lieut. Gov. Des-	Sir Samuel Cunard,
Brisay,	
15, G. Carlton,	Government.
16, D. Turres, J.	L. Sullivan.
Hayter, J. Tate,	
17, B. Burke, T.	Heirs of Col. Compton.
Burke,	
18, R. Stewart, C.	} Misses Stewart & others:
Jamaica, W.	
Allanby,	
Princetown and Royalty,	
Lot 19, Gov. Patterson,	A. T. Todd.
J. Patterson,	
20, R. Campbell, T.	Sir Samuel Cunard, and
Basset,	Heirs of Penelope
	Cundall.
21, R. Clark,	Sir Samuel Cunard.
22, W. Gordon, W.	L. Sullivan.
Ridge,	
23, M. Maclean, L.	D. Hodgson, D. S. Ren-
Maclean,	nie.

ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS. PROPRIETORS ANNO 1860.

24, Col. Lee, F.	J. H. Winsloe.
Maclean,	
25, A. Kennedy, J.	Small Freeholders.
Campbell,	
26, Dr. Stewart,	Messrs. Thompson,
Major Gordon,	and others.
27, J. Searle, J. R.	J. C. Pope, R. B. Stew-
Spence,	art, and Sir Samuel
	Cunard.
28, Capt. Holland,	Heirs of George Irving
	and others.
29, C. Saunders,	Viscount Melville and
	Lady Georgiana Fane.
30, J. Murray,	R. B. Stewart.
31, L. Gov Desbrisay,	William Douse.
32, W. Young,	Sir Samuel Cunard.
33, L. Gov. Desbrisay,	J. H. Winsloe.
Charlottetown & Royalty,	
Lot 34, J. Montgomery,	Messrs. Montgomery &
	others.
35, A. Maitland,	} Heirs of Capt. John
36, D. McDonald,	
37, W. Spry, J.	} McDonald.
Berkley,	
38, G. Burns,	} J. R. Bourke & others.
39, G. Burns,	
40, G. Burns, G.	
Spence, J. Mills.	
41, Col. Campbell,	
42, J. McDonald, A.	} Government.
McLeod,	
43, Hon. J. Dormer,	Hon. T. H. Haviland,
	G. Townshend and
	Government.
44, W. Fitzherbert,	} Sir Samuel Cunard and
R. Campbell,	
45, W. M. Burt, M. P	
J. Calender,	
46, R. Campbell,	} others.
R. Gordon,	

ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS.	PROPRIETORS ANNO 1860.
47, Colonel Graham, R. Porter,	R. B. Stewart.
48, S. Tonchell, J. Cunningham,	Theo. DesBrisay, Capt. Byrne and others.
49, R. Clark,	R. C. Haythorne, Sir S Cunard.
50, Col. Gladwin, Capt. Inner,	Lady Wood, Miss Fan- ning.
51, Pringle,	Montgomery and others.
52, Capt. Tead, B. Dodd, D. Curry S. Fountenelly,	James Peake and others.
53, Dr. Hunch, J. Williams, Lieut. Campbell,	Government, Lady G. Fane and Viscount Melville.
Georgetown and Royalty, not 54, R. Adair,	Government and others.
55, F. Mackey, H. Finley,	Government.
56, Lord Townsend,	Hon. T. H. Haviland,
57, S. Smith, J. Smith,	} Government.
58, J. Maugre,	
59, J. H. Mine, R. Cathcot, Capt. Higgins,	Government, and Mont- gomery
60, C. Pearce, W. Mackinon,	Government.
61, R. Cumberland,	L. Sullivan.
62, Capt. Spry,	Government.
63, H. Palliser,	} Sir Samuel Cunard.
64, Col. Maitland, R. Wright,	
65, H. Owens,	Messrs. Wright and Capt. Cumberland.
66, Crown Lands,	Government.
67, Hon. R. Moore,	Lady Wood.

NOTE.—The small holdings are necessarily omitted from this proprietary list.

CHAPTER IX.

WEST CAPE TO CAPE BEAR.

SUPPOSING the reader has obtained Cundall's recent map of Prince Edward Island, we will take a start from WEST CAPE, and examine the coast line. There is nothing particular to observe here, except that it affords protection against north and east winds in 4 fathoms water, not far out. Egmont Bay is a bay 8 miles inland, by 17 miles across, formed between West Cape and Cape Egmont, having on its northern shore Wolfe and Brae Rivers, dry at low water. Percival and Enmore rivers, at the head of the bay flow over flats of sand clay and oyster beds, with only narrow and difficult channels; but the tides extend about 5 miles up. There is a small river here named St. Jacques, and a church 5 miles north of Cape Egmont, of the same name, conspicuously placed; the settlement to the north of it is French. Haldimand River in this bay has sandhills on its outer point of entrance. CAPE EGMONT is 50 feet high, and cliffed with sandstone. There is here about a mile away to the north an insulated rock, 30 feet high, near the shore, called the Dutchman, about 4 miles from Cape Egmont, to the eastward. FIFTEEN POINT church and village can be seen a long way off. Sandbury Cove, 9 miles to the eastward of Egmont Bay, though extensive, is nearly dry at low water. Miscouche, with its church, is about 2 miles inland. BEDEQUE HARBOR runs in between Indian Head and Phelan Point. Here are sandstone cliffs 25 feet high, and higher elevations further back from the shore; it is here more than a mile wide. Indian Island is a mile within the entrance. In 1856 there were 55 vessels entered inwards at Bedeque—and 65 cleared out—imports for that year, over £11,000—exports, over £9,000. The fixed white light seen here nearly 7 miles away is a

lantern on a pole at Summerside wharf. A short distance within Indian Island, the harbor divides into two arms, called Wilmot and Dunk Rivers. The former is celebrated for its oyster beds. Both rivers are bridged over. The headlands to the southeast of Bedeque are named Sea Cow Head, Carleton Head, and Cape Traverse. Eastward from Cape Traverse are three coves named Provost, Augustine and Cumberland. TRYON RIVER lies a mile to the eastward of Cumberland Cove, between Tryon Head and Birch Point; the farms on the sides of this river have been very favorably spoken of as well cultivated and productive. The entrance to Crapaud Road is not 200 yards, but the roadstead is about 2 miles long by about 1200 yards wide. boats only can ascend Brockelsby River at low water, but the land rises 250 feet from its eastern bank, and the country round is pleasing and well settled. Sable Cove lies between Marle Head and Brockelsby Head, and is crossed by a bridge a mile from its entrance. From Marle Head to St Peter's Island, a distance of nine miles, the coast is straight and unbroken.

We have described Hillsborough Bay previously, but ST. PETER'S ISLAND, was not mentioned as lying off its western point of entrance. This island is three miles in circumference, with cliffs of red clay and sandstone, 35 feet high. It is settled on its sides, and has thick woods in its interior. The connection of this island with Rice Point is by sands, dry at low water. Point Prim is the south east point of Hillsborough Bay, with low cliffs of sandstone. It is here Point Prim light is fixed. Governor's Island, lying in the middle of Hillsborough Bay, is a low but wooded place, and noted for the dangerous shoals all round it. Squaw Bay and Pownal Bay and Gallas Point, conduct us to ORWELL BAY, with an entrance 2 miles wide, between Gallas and Buchanan

NOTE.—The story about the Gallows that used to stand here is an absurdity; the fact is, a person of the name of Gallas used to live here.

Points, and leading to Orwell, Vernon, and Seal Rivers. The point near the confluence of Orwell and Vernon Rivers, is called China Point. Seal River enters the Vernon from the northward. Four miles eastward from Point Prim, with only 2 feet at low water, over a rocky and dangerous bar, is *Pinette Harbor*. Three miles further south easterly is Flat River, only fit for boats, and Macdougall point. From Stewart's Point, 2 miles west, is Rifleman Reef. This is one of the greatest dangers in the Northumberland Straits, on account of its deep water near it, and shallowness farther out. The cliff of sandstone, 40 feet high, about a mile south east of Stewart Point is Bell Point. The breakers parallel with the shore between Bell Point and the Wood Islands, are caused by the Indian Rocks, which occupy a length of a mile and a half, by a mile in breadth. The two little places called Wood Islands, will soon have no wood on them; they are about half a mile from the shore, and inhabited by one or two families; the largest of them is 50 feet high, and in length about 700 yards. Passing on from Little Sands to White Sands, about 6 miles, will be noticed the bold cliffs of sandstone, about fifty feet in height. The sandstone cliffs to the eastward of White Sands are about 40 feet high, and without beach or landing, except at Guernsey Cove. We have now reached the southern point of the east coast of Prince Edward Island, and we will make a full stop to this chapter, on the rock 12 feet high, which lies close under its red sandstone cliffs.

CHAPTER X.

BEAR CAPE TO EAST POINT.

NOTING that Georgetown is within 15 miles of this place, we will proceed; we will turn abruptly to the westward, for MURRAY HARBOR, noted for its impassable bar, when strong easterly winds are blowing. The entrance to Murray Harbor is half a mile wide

between Old Store Point and Cody Point. Once entered, the harbor is of considerable extent, and contains five wooded islands, and several rivers and sea creeks, besides its main inlet, Murray river, navigable 6 miles up, nearly to the dam constructed near its head. The principal settlement is on South River, where the English and Presbyterian Churches, with their steeples, give effect to the scenery—there are, however, flourishing settlements all about. In 1856, 17 vessels entered in, and 21 cleared out—the imports were about £1,500, and the exports about £2,500.

Graham Point is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Murray Head. After passing Terras Point, we come to CARDIGAN BAY, between its two island sentinels, Panmure and Boughton. The former is about two miles long, by one mile broad, chiefly wooded, and cliffed with red sandstone, 40 feet high, along its north eastern shore. It is joined to the land to the southward by a narrow sand-bar, always above water and more than a mile in length. Within this bar is St. Mary's Bay, and farther westward, Sturgeon, and Livingstone bays; all three having a common entrance to the northwest of the Island, between what is called Panmure spit and the shoal off Grave Point, which, though narrow, has depth for vessels of large draught. BOUGHTON ISLAND is not so large as Panmure Island, but like it, has a dry sand bar of a mile long which, in a northeasterly direction, connects it with Bruce Point. This bar of sand in one part is divided, and forms a bed for a large pond. Boughton Point, its southern extremity, is 30 feet high. The wooded and cliffy islet, joined to the eastern point of entrance to Georgetown Harbor, is called Thrumcap. Georgetown Harbor is known as THREE RIVERS. It is situate on the southwest side of Cardigan Bay, 3 miles from Panmure Head. It is the finest harbor in the southern part of the Gulf, excepting Charlottetown, having depth of water and ample room for almost any number of the largest ships. It is superior to Charlottetown harbor in respect of its continuing open to vessels several weeks

longer, and is also open to navigation earlier in the spring. Here is GEORGETOWN, the capital of King's County, well placed on the northern shore of the harbor, just to the eastward of Gaudin Point. Like Charlottetown, the streets are laid off at right angles, and in the centre are large Squares, on which stand the English Church, school houses, the jail and an unfrequented Market-house. The Main Street, which is terminated by a good wharf, would be, if planted with trees, an imposing part of the town; but there is very little public spirit and good taste, arising from a want of unanimity among the inhabitants. But it is hoped, when Georgetown wakes up to her true interests, there will be a more rapid development of her natural resources, and a spirit of enterprise will convert its really valuable capabilities into palpable reasons for an influx of visitors and sojourners.

It would be difficult to say why Georgetown is the abode of apathy, with so much incentive to energy—why the pleasantest associations cannot mingle there with the urbanities of life—why in such a place, where nature has endowed the district with all that is picturesque and ennobling, there is so much that is commonplace and pettifogging; but time will surmount all, and Georgetown will yet emerge from her hybernation, to bask in a great prosperity. It will be difficult indeed to set bounds to the success of Georgetown, when her invitations, under the alien Act, are responded to, and her resources are made manifest in a vigorous future. Her progress has been slow, but her prospects are full of well-grounded hope. Among her people there are many who strive to win improvement, but the obstacles are yet mountains in their way. The large squares make it a rambling looking town, but by and bye, when the rough places are made smooth, and the irregularities of action are reduced to rule and order, Georgetown will be resorted to, for her own sake, as well as for the pecuniary reasons which so usually prevail and determine the whereabouts, and whatabouts of a trading community. In 1856 the Imports were

over £20,000, and its exports over £16,000. Almost all kinds of supplies can be obtained here, and at times it is quite a rendezvous for American vessels, which seek the harbor for shelter and succor sometimes in whole fleets. The name **THREE RIVERS**, given to this district, arises from the fact that three remarkably beautiful rivers flow together into this harbor, and give it a spaciousness well calculated to gratify and surprise the visitor. These three rivers are: the Cardigan, the Montague, and the Brudenell. Cardigan River is the largest, being navigable for the largest ships to a distance of five miles above Cardigan Point. This river enters Cardigan Bay on the northeast side of Cardigan Point, but it has some shoals and flats, which make caution necessary. The Brudenell and Montague Rivers unite their streams at Brudenell Point to the westward of Georgetown Harbor; the former is navigable only about a mile up to the Brudenell islet, but small craft may go 3 miles farther up, to the head of the tide. Vessels of considerable burthen can ascend the Montague nearly to the bridge, a distance of say 4 miles, and boats about a mile further to where the tide ends. The small tributary streams that flow into these rivers are mere rivulets and brooks. There will be some day a bridge across the Montague from Limekiln Point, where it is a little over a quarter of a mile to "Engineer," but it will not be till Georgetown has learnt the value of

"A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together."

Boughton Bay and Grand River are away from Boughton Point, about 5 miles, and the harbour has a dangerous bar at its entrance; immediately within the entrance, the inlet is a mile wide, but the channel is divided, narrow and intricate, marked out with stakes. This would be a fine harbor only for its shallow bar. At Banks' Point there is a wharf and ferry. Here next in order is Blackett's Creek, Spry Cove and Point, Durell Point, Howe Bay and Little River, Eglinton Cove and Point, Fortune Bay, Rollo Bay and Point; next Colville Point or

Souris Head and Sheep Pond. Along the coast, proceeding to the northeast, are tide inlets, nearly barred up with sand, and having small streams at their head, places only fit for small craft and boats. Colville River, situate in Colville Bay, between Souris Head and Swanton Point, 12 miles N.E. from Boughton Point, is an important place, where the produce of the eastern parts of the Island are mostly shipped. Colville Bay affords good anchorage with off-shore winds, and the settlement of Souris, and the Catholic church, is seen on its eastern Shore. Sharp cliffy headlands distinguish this locality, from 25 to 50 feet high. The coast to the eastward of Colville Bay is bold and free from danger, excepting what is called the Harvey reef, off Harvey Point, but the Shallop rock can be always seen. At Basin head, a mile further east, the cliffs terminate, and sandhills and sandy beach form the shore nearly to East Point, 9 miles off. There is here a sheet of water, called the East Lake. But we have now reached our destination, East Point, and will close this chapter on the red sandstone cliff, about 60 feet high, and we observe the tide running here at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ knots, and the silver moon at full gives a rippling lustre that almost speaks words of intelligence from her round features. With Jane Taylor one can hardly help exclaiming:

What is it gives thee, mild Queen of the night,
 That secret intelligent grace?
 Or why should I gaze with such pensive delight,
 On thy fair, but insensible face?
 What gentle enchantment possesses thy beam,
 Beyond the warm sunshine of day!
 Thy bosom is cold as the glittering stream,
 Where dances thy tremulous ray!
 Yet soothing thou art, and for ever I find,
 Whilst watching thy gentle retreat,
 A moonlight composure steal over my mind,
 Poetical—pensive and sweet.

CHAPTER XI.

EAST POINT TO WEST CAPE.

THE spot on which we closed the last chapter, and from which we now rise, to continue our coast line observations, is where the latitudinal line, $46^{\circ} 27' 20''$ N., and the longitudinal $62^{\circ} 0' 58''$ W., occupy, in partnership, the East Point. From this extremity, at a distance of 33 miles, is St Peter's harbor, and between these places (the direction being E.S.E.) the coast is almost unbroken, formed of red sandstone cliffs, with patches only of sandy beach, at the mouths of the small streams, where boats can only land in fine weather, or with off-shore winds. We pass, towards St. Peter's Bay, Beaton Point, Surveyor's Point and Surveyor's Inlet, completely stopped up with sand, for even boats. The three next points are Campbell's, Sylvester, and Long; the two ponds here are called Priest and Big Pond, and then come a Crooked River, and a Hollow River, and a lot of monosyllabic streams, nomenclatured, no doubt, from some facetious account of the animals that troubled or amused the ancient settlers. The association of a Cow River and a Hay River, of a Fox River and a Goose River, of a Bear River and a Sore River, have a very pleasing and primitive brevity about them, and no doubt are often the scenes of lively interviews with the inhabitants of the briny deep, which some half a mile out, is 10 fathoms deep, with a bottom of such rough materials that anchors are not likely to be obstacles in their way. There are here a McAskill River, a Beaver Point, a Cable Head, a Schooner Pond, and a Bowley's Pond, having noted which, we will enter St. Peter's Harbor, the shores of which are well settled, with a church on the northern shore, near its head. This harbor has near the entrance, a magnificent range of sandhills, of a good elevation above the sea, being 70 feet, and continuing several miles to the eastward, with only

5 feet depth over the bar at low water. St. Peter's Harbor is only capable of admitting vessels of light draught, and is dangerous to the stranger from a sudden turn of the channel to the eastward, and from the fact that the bar shifts. The Morell river enters this harbor on the southwest side, 3 miles from the entrance, and is navigable for small craft about the same distance up, where the floating bridge stops further progress. There are several smaller streams in this harbor, and at its head St. Peter's River, which is a mere brook at the head of the tide.

Savage Harbor is 9 miles to the eastward of Tracadie, with only two feet at low water over its bar. We have before stated that the distance from the head of this harbor to the head of Hillsborough River is about a mile, and has a road which connects it.

Tracadie Harbor, or Bedford Bay, is distant 4 miles from Cape Stanhope, and 13 miles about S. E. from Cape Turner. Its entrance is at the western extremity of a remarkable range of sandhills about 60 feet high. The bar of sand, which shifts occasionally in heavy gales, extends out to a distance of three quarters of a mile from the entrance, and has a varying depth of from 5 to 9 feet over it at low water, in a channel only about 80 yards wide. The harbor is 3 miles wide within the sandbar, and carries $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water; it sends off a branch to the westward called Winter Cove, and runs in 4 or 5 miles to the southward approaching at its head to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Hillsborough River, to which there is, as before observed, a good and pleasant road. Between Cape Stanhope and Savage Harbor is Point Des Roches. Cape Stanhope, on which there is a sandhill, 30 feet high, half a mile to the eastward of the entrance of Cove Head, and nine miles to the southeast from Cape Turner, has a dangerous reef running out from it three quarters of a mile. On some parts of this reef there is only one foot of water. Between Cape Stanhope and Cape

Turner, the coast forms a curve or bay, in which are situate the entrances of the Rustico harbors.

Cove Head Harbor has a narrow sandy entrance on the western side of Stanhope Point; this shallow place extends for several miles within the sandbars, and is divided by Black Point, into Peter-sham and Stanhope Coves, which have small brooks at their heads, navigable on a small scale, about 3 miles up. Grand Rustico Harbor has two narrow sandy entrances on either side of McAuslin's Island, and which are distant 3 and 5 miles respectively, to the southeast of Cape Turner. Although vessels of two and three hundred tons are built here, they have to be floated light over the bars in fine weather. In consequence of the dangerous shifting sandbar in this harbor, the buoys, as to position, are changed as occasion requires.

Hunter and Wheatly Rivers, navigable for small craft to the distance of five miles inland, with Winter creek between them, run into this shallow place, which extends 5 miles along the coast within the sandbars of McAuslin's Island, and Brackley point, which separates it from Cove Head. There are extensive settlements here of Acadian French, and two churches, with steeples, on the western side of Winter Creek.

Passing Orby Head, when about 8 miles from Cape Tryon, a red sandstone and conglomerate cliff presents itself, 120 feet high—this is the highest cliff on the Island.

New London harbor, a mile and a half S.S.E. from Cape Tryon, has its entrance at the N.W. extremity of a long range of sandhills, the highest of which is 55 feet above high water mark. The entrance to this harbor is one-third of a mile wide, and carries about 18 feet of water; but it is, nevertheless, only fit for small vessels in consequence of a dangerous and shifting bar of sand, over which only about 5 feet of water flows at low tide. Within the entrance the harbor is 3 miles wide, branching into

two principal and several smaller rivers. Here is Stanley River, with a bridge across it 1200 feet long, and a settlement known as Stanley, where are located some excellent stores. This and Mill River are navigable for small craft and boats to the head of the tide, a distance of 6 or 7 miles. This is the New London district, which abounds in profitable farms, in intelligent settlers, and in natural beauties. Here many an olden tale is told of friendship's gatherings, and disappointed hopes, of the intermixture of realities and fictions, which like oil and water, however intimately united by stirring, return again to their own true natures, when they *come to settle*. Old Isaac Walton would have felt astonished up Trout River, had he joined the fishing parties that used to assemble there — but of this, more anon. Here is the Sou-west River, Hope River and the Cavendish settlement.

Cape Tryon, about seven miles S.E. from Cape Aylesbury, is a remarkable cliff of red sandstone, 110 feet high. The coast between Richmond Bay and Cape Tryon is nearly straight, and free from detached dangers; but the shallow water runs out a considerable distance, and large vessels cannot approach nearer than about 50 feet of soundings. There are five ponds along this coast line, called Campbell's, Cousin's, Brander's, Adam's, and McKay's, and form quite a feature in this district.

Richmond Bay is of great extent, running in ten miles to the southwest, and crossing the Island to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the waters of Bedeque Harbor. It contains seven islands, and a great number of rivers and creeks, some of which are navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, and all of them for small craft. Grand River, which is the principal inlet, can be ascended to the bridge, a distance of seven or eight miles, in large vessels.

There are fine settlements at Grand River, and also at Port Hill, in the northwest part of the bay, within Lennox Island, and where many vessels load every

year. There is an Indian church and a few Indians on Lennox Island. There are large settlements at the head of the Bay, where the churches of St. Eleanor's and Miscouche are seen on the ridge which separates its waters from those of the straits of Northumberland. Malpeque, which has given its name to the harbor, is one of the oldest settlements on the Island, and with its church, stands on the neck of land between Darnley Inlet and Marchwater, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south from the entrance of the bay. Malpeque Harbor, which is within the eastern entrance of Richmond Bay, is superior to any on the north coast, having 16 feet of water over its bar at low water, and from 18 to 19 at high water, in ordinary spring tides, together with depth and space enough within for any description or number of vessels. The principal entrance to the harbor is to the southward of Billhook, or Fish Island, and between it and Royalty Sands. The other entrance is called the west Gully. There is a fixed white light on Billhook or Fish Island. The Islands in Richmond Bay are Lennox, Hog, Bird, Bunbury, Curtain, Grover, and Fish. Darnley and Darnley Basin are here; Princetown and Princetown Royalty; Marchwater and Shipyard River, Beech Point, and Taylor's Point; Chichester Cove and Indian River; Mill Point and Webber Cove; Tilton and Milk Creek; Bentinck Cove and Point; Charles Point and Ellis River; S.W. River; Goose River; 2 Trout Rivers; Quagmire River; Cross River; Smelt River; Brown's Creek; Carr's Pond; Red, Low and Oyster Points, and Bideford River.

We pass Conway Inlet and River in proceeding towards Cascumpeque Harbor, distant about 5 miles, S. W. from Cape Kildare, and at the bottom of the bay, where the land begins to trend to the eastward. Three and a half miles to the southward of its entrance are the remains of a range of sandhills, 50 feet high, formerly known by the name of the Seven Sisters. There are no high sandhills to the northward of the harbor. There is a lighthouse in Cas-

cumpeque harbor on the north side of the entrance, which is an octagonal tower, which shews a white light, visible in clear weather 8 miles away. This harbor has several Islands in it, the principal one being Savage Island. Here are Stephens' Cove and Hardy's Point; Foxley and Canadian Rivers; Raphael and Portage Rivers, where an old Portage road of only two miles, joins Percival River on the south side of the Island. Here is a George and a Mary, and another Trout River, Oyster River, Gordon's, Hill's, Mill and Dock, and not far away in the direction of Cape Kildare, Huntley and Kildare Rivers.

Cape Kildare is 12 miles from the North Cape, but here there is little to note, except Big Tignish and Little Tignish, which are principally settled by Acadian French. North Point, which latitudes $47^{\circ} 3' 50''$ north, and longitudes $64^{\circ} 2' 21''$ W., is formed of low red cliffs, with dangerous reefs running out to the northward and eastward more than a mile. The north side of the Island is one vast bay, and when heavy and long continued northeast gales are blowing, it is difficult to beat a ship out of it. With the exception of a few places off the bars of the harbors, the anchorage is, generally speaking, very bad all along the northern shore of Prince Edward Island: the bottom being of red sandstone, thinly covered occasionally with sand gravel and broken shells.

The harbors are all of the same character, having narrow entrances between sandbars, with dangerous bars of sand at various distances from the shore. Richmond Bay and Cascumpeque are, perhaps, exceptions, but even these could not be safely run for in bad weather, and with a heavy sea running, for then the breakers on the bars extend quite across, leaving no visible channel. The west coast of Prince Edward Island, from the North to the West Point, a distance of 33 miles, about S.W., is unbroken, and formed of red clay and sandstone cliffs, with intervening sandy beaches, affording landing for boats in

fine weather. There are several ponds where boats can be secured such as Nail and Black Ponds, and North and South Miminegash, but their outlets, through sandy beaches, are all nearly dry at low water, and of no use to vessels.

Off Nail Pond and Nail Head, 6 miles S. W. by W. from North Point, the shallow water extends 2 miles from the shore. Noting as we pass, Seal Point, Howard Cove, Cape Wolf and Carey Point, we arrive at the place we first started from—the west point of Prince Edward Island, latitude $46^{\circ} 37' 19''$ N., longitude $64^{\circ} 26' 16''$ W., and thus having taken the circuit of the Island, and briefly noted the peculiarities of each place as we passed, we will next conduct the reading visitor through the roads of its interior. The blue sky was very lovely when we reached this point or peak, and the gulls were besporting themselves freely, but the evening shadow is now falling, and we must retire before

“ The cloudlets, edged with crimson light
 Veil o’er the blue serene;
 And sea-gulls with their wailing moan,
 Start up, and turn to seek
 Their lonely dwelling place upon
 This promontory’s peak.”

POPULATION.

In 1827, the House of Assembly got up a warm discussion—so Haszard’s Register of that year informs us—on the second reading of a Population Bill, the object of which Bill was to ascertain the Progress and Prospects of the Island in regard to the number of inhabitants, the amount of stock kept, and the quantity of land cleared. It will hardly be credited that such a necessary estimate as a Province Census could find opponents among the representatives of the people; yet such was the case.

It was objected to because—

It was inquisitorial, and more expensive than beneficial.

It was necessary to urge in reply, by the Attorney General, that—

It was right to be acquainted with our own weakness—for the Lieut. Governor to be able to report the *actual state* of the Colony, and that

It was not so expensive an operation as represented.

Is it any wonder, it may be asked, that in the pamphlet published in England at that time, to shew the state of trade between Great Britain and the North American Colonies, under the heading of “Prince Edward Island,” it was found necessary to state “of this Colony we have *no returns, nor any certain information.*”

Is it any wonder that Prince Edward Island has since labored under the evils of misrepresentation and wilful wrong ?

Is it any wonder that disappointments have arisen from interested statements, or that few know, and fewer feel disposed to enquire where and what the Island is ?

Is it any wonder that when the neighbouring colonies are everywhere advertising and making known their capabilities, the conclusion is drawn that Prince Edward Island would “go and do likewise,” if she possessed a position in the scale of Colonies ? In this view, may we not respectfully entreat the legislators and merchants—the governing power and the governed people—the heads of departments, and the heads of families—the agricultural population and the mechanical interests—the schoolmasters and the classes they instruct—in fact those who have any stake or interest, or hope, or belief, or knowledge of this valuable province, this delightful home, this healthiest of all colonies,—we say, may we not respectfully entreat, that selfishness and short sighted policy may give place to enlarged and enlightened

views, and that all will try to make Prince Edward Island if not appreciated, at least known, in its holiday attire of green fields and productiveness, rinsed from the stains of prejudice and untruth, and ranged in line with the other places for emigration and settlement which command the serious attention of enquirers. If Prince Edward Island, in former days, had but made her value known—had but spent her surplus energies in agitating for immigration—had but put forth her arguments to the investigators of new fields of industry—had but gathered up her information, and sowed it broadcast over the moving masses of colonising England, she would now be reaping the full reward of energy, the full satisfaction of success, and the full conviction of having done her duty.

This has yet to be done. The small communities of enterprising men scattered over the Island must enlarge their borders; nuclei of new labors must be originated, and information must fly like carrier pigeons, with the olive branch of peace and plenty, announcing the one great truth that belongs to Prince Edward Island—That there is 'enough and to spare' of the necessities and comforts of life here to satisfy and reward any number almost of those who by intelligence, industry, and firmness of purpose, are qualified to take possession and work.

It has been asserted, and repeated till belief has become a text for agitation, that Prince Edward Island would have been in "a forwarder state" of settlement, had it not been originally granted by Government in Townships of twenty thousand acres each, and in half Townships, to officers who had served in the army and navy, and to others, having cancelable claims upon the Home Government; and had not differences arisen between some of the civil officers of the Government and some of the Proprietors and merchants, detrimental to the trade of the Island. While a poor excuse is better than none, these statements may serve to fasten upon the ques-

tion the old bugbear of "an absentee proprietary," and lay them open to a charge of neglect of the duties, and shirking the responsibilities of their real estate—but when the original value of a township that in 1827 had not even connected the chief county towns by more than a cattle track, is taken into consideration, it will be seen that unless the unfortunate proprietor possessed either considerable surplus means, or much surplus philanthropy, the idea of making settlement improvements must have been the most remote of all his thoughts. But suppose the case that all the proprietors *had* endowed their grants with patronage, and *had* moved masses of population to settle and cover the land, what would have been the result, when even about the year 1812, an old resident of Cherry Valley, distant from Charlottetown about 12 miles, and from Savage Harbor about 26, chose *the latter place* for a journey on foot, guided only by a pocket compass, in search of a few potatoes, and returned with one bushel of those roots *upon his back*. What would have been the result? Why, they would have had to cast lots for each other for food, or fallen by the hand of want. In the present day, with all the appliances of civilization at hand, with honest and competent advisers to assist, and with clearances and good farms procurable at any time, it is necessary to success, that experience be first gained, that a most judicious employment and economy of capital and labor be afterward employed, and when all the difficulties of a change of country are surmounted, a habit of industry, of frugality, and sound judgment, must be the lasting rule throughout life. It is appalling, therefore to think of the misery and crime which *must have* followed a wholesale settlement of Prince Edward Island, by herding emigration; and when in the absence of the comforts and necessities of life, Rum, that arch fiend of demoralization and death, would by custom and by choice have ruled over the unfortunate victims of mass compliance with the terms of the original grants, and would have made *his* clearance with the rest. Shall the Selkirk

effort be quoted as a proprietary success? Well, add together the expenses, the losses by back rent, the payment of quit rent, the roads, surveys and agency charges, and then put this very estate at the price at which it has just **been** sold, a fraction over **TWO STERLING SHILLINGS PER ACRE**, on the other side of the account, and then think what idiots the proprietors must have been not to have Selkirked all the Island, and retired, after a lifetime of misrepresentation, and abuse, and loss of temper, and confidence, and cash, laden with a **FLORIN** per acre.

That the whole Island should have been granted away in Townships, on impossible conditions, was a misfortune that time will repair; and out of this seeming evil, more lasting benefit will arise on the settlement question, than from any other cause. Prince Edward Island has been thereby "refined in the fire." The semblance of settlement slackens its hold upon the soil, and the broad townships are returning, not by Escheat to the Home Government, to be again as foolishly frittered away, but by honest purchase, into the hands of the Island's own managers and friends, to be distributed to whomsoever will, on certain fixed and *enforceable* conditions. It is time agitation ceased upon this subject: it is time that land be looked upon as belonging to its owner, and not to any other—and if the owner of a township chuses to waste property, he has a right to do it, if it is his own; but if in the neglect of what common sense dictates to every sane man, that of taking care of his own, certain losses, wishes, and discomforts arise, he must take the consequences. Lands, like any other unowned article of value, may be *taken up* by a stranger, and made useful, subject only to the superior power of adjustment found in law, and supported by recognised authority. There is no intention in these remarks of defending the course pursued by the large proprietary of the Island, nor of withholding from the early tenantry, the sympathy their situation must have awakened in every feeling breast; but it

is idle to suppose that a million and a quarter of acres could be laid off like a chess board into township squares, and the king and his pawns be expected to range themselves at even distances of two hundred acres, or that colonization could go on like the pegs in the silly game of "Fox and Geese." Men, as settlers, have minds, have feelings respecting their families, have hopes regarding the future, have ideas of independence, and would make but sorry additions to a country without the essential points of ambition—it is idle to suppose that theorising settlements, if ever so philanthropically originated, and beautifully harmonised, with supposed and ill understood wants, would realise any other result than failure and disappointment; and the position we advance that out of the misfortune of the mode of the original grants the best results will follow, is borne out by the irresistible progression of natural law in regard to colonization; nay, more, it not only *will* follow, but *has* already, for taking the original computation of settlements at one family of, say, five for every two hundred acres, we obtain the impression that some thirty thousand souls would have been the anticipated census, when every proprietor had done his duty, and the Island was completely stocked with human beings.

We have here the law of theory set at naught, and natural law holding sway against all obstacles. The present census, anno 1861, is nearly threefold the fullest ambition shewn in the original grants, and we are justified in saying, it is time for agitation to cease, and harmony to reign. It is time for agitation to cease, except that agitation which elevates and produces concord and unity of purpose, for had the conditions of the original grants been really carried out, the present population would not now be enjoying the comforts that surround them, at least not here. When it is taken into consideration that the vexed question of original settlement was based on an influx of GERMAN PROTESTANTS, it must be clear to the dull-est comprehension, that the present power and res-

pectability of the great Catholic body of settlers, would have been excluded, and the Island interests generally, instead of being in the legitimate holding of old country blood, would have been a mere Hanoverian appendage of salic law sympathy.

CHAPTER XIII.

XI^o Geo. iv. cap. 7.—Anno 1830. “Be it enacted by the Lieut. Governor, Council and Assembly, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act, all such part or parts of any Statute or Statutes of this Colony as has or have a tendency or power to render ineligible or incapacitate for various offices, and to impose civil or political disabilities upon any of Her Majesty’s subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion, be, and the same is and are hereby repealed.”

QUEEN’S COUNTY.

First Electoral District, comprising Townships 20, 21, 22, 29, 30 and 67.

C E N S U S .

	1848	1855	1861	Roman Catholics.	Other denominations.
Lot 20,	1042	1139	1143	245	898
Lot 21,	886	1097	1407	151	1256
Lot 22,	1169	1369	1465	600	865
Lot 29,	1481	1610	1724	605	1119
Lot 30,	991	1076	1361	601	760
Lot 67,	861	974	1133	157	976
	6430	7265	8333	2359	5874

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

*Second Electoral District, Townships 23, 24, 31, 32
and 65.*

C E N S U S .

	1848	1855	1861	Roman Catholics.	Other denomi- nations.
Lot 23,	1355	1753	1856	756	1100
Lot 24,	1938	2212	2329	1296	1033
Lot 31,	1174	1264	1329	256	1073
Lot 32,	1164	1151	1212	133	1079
Lot 65,	1459	1506	1832	480	1352
	7090	7886	8558	2921	5637.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

*Third Electoral District, Townships 33, 34, 35, 36,
37 and 48.*

C E N S U S .

	1848	1855	1861	Roman Catholics.	Other denomi- nation.
Lot 33,	1018	1091	1194	89	1105
Lot 34,	1477	1502	1402	395	1007
Lot 35,	1103	1194	1202	978	224
Lot 36,	1120	1126	1290	1232	58
Lot 37,	770	933	1150	905	245
Lot 48,	1192	1390	1599	593	1006
	6080	8245	7837	4192	3645

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Fourth Electoral District, Townships 49, 50, 57, 58, 60 and 62.

C E N S U S .

	1848	1855	1861	Roman Catholics.	Other denominations.
Lot 49,	1511	1525	1425	555	870
Lot 50,	1466	1461	1578	579	999
Lot 57,	1919	1998	2115	468	1647
Lot 58,	988	1192	1285	212	1073
Lot 60,	562	601	788	8	780
Lot 62,	744	925	989	27	962
	7190	7702	8180	1849	6331

Charlottetown and Royalty, Electoral District.

	1848	1855	1861	R. Catholics.	Other denominations.
Charlottetown and Royalty,	4717	6513	6706	2550	4156

The three Counties, which constitute the whole area of Prince Edward Island, have each five Electoral Districts, and return for each two members of Provincial Parliament to the House of Assembly: That is to say, Queen's County ten members, Prince County ten members, and King's County ten members; in all thirty members—elected every four years, pursuant to writs issued by the Lieutenant Governor.

PRINCE COUNTY.

First Electoral District, Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

C E N S U S .

	1848	1855	1861	Roman Catholics.	Other denomi- nations.
Lot 1,	1083	1603	1952	1786	166
Lot 2,	425	638	861	713	148
Lot 3,	414	634	900	438	462
Lot 4,	432	463	736	217	519
Lot 5,	417	601	635	410	225
Lot 6,	172	225	382	184	198
	2943	4164	5466	3748	1718

PRINCE COUNTY.

*Second Electoral District, Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,
12 and 13.*

C E N S U S .

	1848	1855	1861	Roman Catholics.	Other denomi- nations.
Lot 7,	397	423	598	214	384
Lot 8,	363	404	509	148	361
Lot 9,	114	150	262	171	91
Lot 10,	72	132	170	75	95
Lot 11,	350	440	511	253	258
Lot 12,	197	265	303	5	298
Lot 13,	495	629	829	231	598
	1988	2443	3182	1097	2085

PRINCE COUNTY.

*Third Electoral District, Townships 14, 15, 16, 18, and
Princetown Royalty.*

CENSUS.

	1848	1855	1861	Roman Catholics.	Other denomi- nations
Lot 14,	692	808	1011	839	172
Lot 15,	781	1076	1368	1201	167
Lot 16,	807	798	850	464	386
Lot 18,	934	984	1048	396	652
Princet'n & Royalty	447	405	385	25	360
	3660	4071	4662	2925	1737

PRINCE COUNTY.

*Fourth Electoral District, Townships 19, 25, 26, 27
and 28.*

CENSUS.

	1848	1855	1861	Roman Catholics.	Other denomi- nations.
Lot 19,	1333	1342	1284	488	796
Lot 25,	713	752	884	157	727
Lot 26,	818	886	1118	398	720
Lot 27,	1031	1080	1284	748	536
Lot 28,	1307	1303	1469	118	1351
	5202	5363	6039	1909	4130

Fifth Electoral District, Township 17.

CENSUS.

	1848	1855	1861	Roman Catholics.	Other denomi- nations.
Lot 17,	1224	1511	2048	764	1284

KING'S COUNTY.

*First Electoral District, Townships 43, 44, 45, 46
and 47.*

C E N S U S .

	1848	1855	1861	Roman Catholics.	Other denomi- nations.
Lot 43,	778	795	892	527	365
Lot 47,	897	1001	1086	743	343
Lot 45,	1012	1204	1324	1260	64
Lot 46,	606	655	767	662	105
Lot 47,	1047	1061	1086	743	343
	4340	4716	5155	3935	1220

KING'S COUNTY.

*Second Electoral District, Townships 38, 39, 40, 41,
42 and 56.*

C E N S U S .

	1848	1855	1861	Roman Catholics.	Other denomi- nations.
Lot 38,	483	504	725	492	233
Lot 39,	440	552	700	532	168
Lot 40,	755	707	723	336	387
Lot 41,	836	979	1074	748	326
Lot 42,	586	598	693	681	12
Lot 56,	783	728	800	444	356
	3883	4068	4715	3233	1482

KING'S COUNTY.

l Electoral District, Townships 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55.

CENSUS.

	1848	1855	1861	Roman Catholics.	Other denominations.
51,	831	948	1054	541	513
52,	685	763	922	310	612
53,	504	701	820	460	360
54,	316	420	601	474	127
55,	812	1021	1098	681	417
	3148	3853	4495	2466	2029

KING'S COUNTY.

h Electoral District, Townships 59, 61, 63, 64 and 66.

CENSUS.

	1848	1855	1861	Roman Catholics.	Other denominations.
59,	888	1057	1361	81	1280
61,	492	642	910	468	442
63,	409	615	696	139	557
64,	1173	1285	1241	35	1206
66,	317	338	399	289	110
	3279	3937	4607	1010	3597

Georgetown and Royalty, Electoral District

CENSUS.

	1848	1855	1861	R. Catholics.	Other denominations.
Georgetown Royalty,	678	768	831	450	381

CENSUS TOTALS OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, 1861.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

	1848	1855	1861	Roman Catholics	other denom's.
First Electoral District	6430	7265	8233	2359	5874
Second do do	7090	7886	8558	2921	5637
Third do do	6680	8245	7837	4192	3645
Fourth do do	7190	7702	8180	1849	6331
Ch. Town & Royalty	4714	6513	6706	2550	4156
	32104	37611	39514	13871	25643

PRINCE COUNTY.

First Electoral District	2943	4164	5466	3748	1718
Second do do	1988	2443	3182	1097	2085
Third do do	3660	4071	4662	2925	1737
Fourth do do	5202	5363	6039	1909	4130
Fifth do do	1224	1511	2048	764	1284
	15017	17552	21397	10443	10954

KING'S COUNTY.

First Electoral District	4340	4716	5107	4115	992
Second do do	3882	4068	4715	3233	1482
Third do do	3148	3853	4495	2466	2029
Fourth do do	3279	3937	4607	1010	3597
Georgetown & Royalty	678	768	831	450	381
	15328	15342	19755	11274	8481

Queen's County	32104	37611	39514	13871	25643
Prince County	15017	17552	21397	10443	10954
King's County	15328	15342	19755	11274	8481
	62449	70505	80666	35588	45078

NOTE.—In the 1861 column of Lot 44, a typographical error occurred. It is here corrected:

	1861	R.C.	O.D.
Lot 44,	1038	923	— 115

The totals are correctly carried forward as above.

CHAPTER XIV.

A REMEDY SUGGESTED FOR A GREAT EVIL.

THE Census of 1861 is taken, and yet it is not taken. Enumerators, as appointments, have in some instances proved dis-appointments, and an estimate of a whole that depended on the accuracy of its parts, has to be glued together by suppositions and imaginary data; important items of inquiry have been satisfied by dissatisfying answers, and in many cases, (quotations would embarrass the subject still more) ideas of inquisitiveness, of taxation notions, of landlordisms, and of mistaken independence, have served to nullify the most important step a country can take to make itself known, and appreciated before the world. Domestic servants and children have often been allowed to confuse enquiry, to offer erroneous returns, and supply defective information. Farmers, whose highest progress and prospects depended on the most accurate statements of their cropping capabilities, have allowed, from ill-judged motives, a partial survey of their industry, and thus given their countenance to statements that wear the color of fraud, and place them disadvantageously before their fellows. Were some of the agricultural returns really true, Prince Edward Island might well blush through her red clay, and tremble, as her poplars, before the breath of honest enquiry; but they are not true, as a whole, and may be considered as falling below the real facts, not perhaps as to the number of the Population, but in the enumeration of the quantities of products.

The science of census taking is but in its infancy in Prince Edward Island, and while political reasons influence the selection of the enumerators, it will never approach nearer the real truth than what may be understood by the term "approximation." There ought to be in each Electoral District an intelligent and well-informed census officer, not mixed up with

politics, whose duty should be permanent and paid for. Each person so appointed should annually draw up a report in such a form that it may become part of a statistical set of manuscript volumes in the Legislative Library, and be open for consultation. Meteorological tables should be drawn up, and forms supplied, with instructions to each officer, and to the schoolmasters. By this means the character of the seasons in different localities, would be known, and many singular effects accounted for and guarded against. The appointment of Electoral District census officers would give, as a result of their observation, a better knowledge of the character of the soils of each district—of the principal crops grown—of the productiveness of particular farms—the usual rotation of crops—district particulars of wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, beans, peas, clovers, grasses, and all root crops—shewing the usual average produce per acre—average for past season—diseases, causes, remedies—the best suited varieties, and the district price. The cultivation of fruit ought to be dealt with, by fixing certain standards of success, and recognising enterprise in this direction by certificates of merit; not by way of local competition, rewarding the best of three jealous neighbours, but every one attaining the recognised standard. In like manner, the breeds of cattle ought to be recognised as all-important, with the feed of stock, and certificates granted according to excellency. Pigs and pork—poultry and eggs—implements and machinery—farm buildings and shelter—each should have a department of their own, and the Royal Agricultural Society at Charlottetown ought to be an educational centre, with its reading room, its specimen room, its library, and its own book of instructions, gratis to all applicants, touching everything that does, or would, or could, or should grow in the different Electoral Districts of Prince Edward Island.

But why name the districts “Electoral Districts” it may be asked? Because the Electoral Districts that now exist are convenient for this purpose, they

are fifteen in number, and include the remote districts. These districts have each voices in the legislature. These districts have already considerable organization, and these districts have distinctive local value as districts, and are the most convenient division, as to area, yet attempted. Each district would feel a fresh interest in its own welfare, with its census officer, as a representative to an agricultural board, and as this board would meet quarterly there would be created one of the most interesting organizations on the Island, because established on the mutual relationship of distant interests, and made capable of eradicating error, and furthering truth. A free college course of study might be placed in the gift of each census officer, and a barometer and thermometer, supplied by Government to each for his use, besides an allowance for travelling to the city and back as members of the agricultural board.

We think that an arrangement of this sort would cement some of the political breaches, harmonise some of the harsh cries of party, reconcile some of the jealous antagonisms of cliques, draw closer together opposing interests, arrest disagreeable tendencies, and raise every man in his own esteem; without which ambition is a fable, enterprise a figure of speech, and progress but a delusive motion.

CHAPTER XV.

NATURAL HISTORY.

It is always a noteworthy sign of progress in a new province, when the cares of fresh settlement will suffer relaxation, and objects of natural history are allowed a place in the thoughts of the household. Even specimens brought home as mere curiosities, and ephemeralised as playthings, are gratifying evidence to a lover of science of the existence at least

of a germ of investigation, and as this germ is one of rapid growth, it happens sometimes that a mantel shelf having first only a nest egg specimen on it, becomes, by contagious contribution, quite a little museum; and away sometimes out of the reach of regular communication are found little hordes of discoveries that perhaps the plough or the axe, has at one time or another revealed to sight; and who can tell on examining such a little pile, apparently of rubbish, how many home associations may have been awakened?—who can reckon the mileage of a wandering mind sent on a thoughtful journey by a chance remembrance?—who can tell what relief, or what deepening pain, what light or what darkness, what aspiration or what depression has been turned up in a farmer's furrow, by the sight of some relic of antiquity—some evidence of a preceding generation—some link which gives ideal history to the wilderness—some clue to an obliterated civilization, or some likeness to something near an old country home—who can tell what these things reveal? and who, though he had no old associations to awaken, nor new ideas to glean, would rashly discountenance, or rudely destroy such unerring signs of a brighter prospect? Prince Edward Island is said to be an *infant* colony, and not old enough yet for the schoolmaster of science. It may be true, perhaps that there are some old children among her sons and daughters, but if it be meant that Prince Edward Island is yet in nursery attire, it is a meaning that has no application either to the subject of the Island's age, or her power, her progress or her prospects. The study of natural history obviously belongs to a settled state of society, is classed among the pursuits of the intelligent, and is only fully enjoyed by the man of affluent leisure; but there is a taste for natural objects which grows much earlier in a new province, and though this taste may be only an off growth of curiosity, or has other paternity, still it exists; and, when the natural history of a new country is for the first time attempted to be written, this taste rouses itself from dormancy, and

asserts its share in the general estimate of the country. Instead of Prince Edward Island having no objects of natural history of any particular interest, it is full to overflowing; and were there a full collection made, many a man now too wise to believe anything new, would open his mouth with gaping astonishment as the humanizing wonder taught him something he didn't know before.

The day when CARIBOO and MOOSE deer ranged the forest, and planted their tracks upon the unshorn interval pastures of Prince Edward Island might long since have become a paragraph of the vestiges of creation, or passed from the memory, but that there are occasionally found palmated horns; and there was a time when the Micmac's flinted arrow satisfied the wants of the wigwam from their dainty haunches, made moccasins from their soft skin, and drew out their tough sinews for the millinery of the squaw. Now this poor degraded remnant of a once happy and hardy race of Indians are following fast in the wake of the exterminated deer; and, though able by a roving industry and a pliant ingenuity, to substitute the priced diet of civilization for the free-got wild meat of the wilderness, yet as year after year passes away, so these poor creatures drop one after another a prey to the white encroachment, and victims to the natural laws of colonizing progression. A small island, itself but large enough for a white man's farm, now wears away from under the feet of this obscure remnant, and soon the home of their ancestors will be but the burial ground of this section of the tribe, and the place that fed, and warmed, and clothed, and sheltered the wary red hunter, will open its yawning mouth for the one micmac who shall longest survive. The feet that trod the war dance, the arms that raised the spear, the group that sat in council—all, all, will be forgotten, and the very ground they sat upon will mingle, dust to dust, with their proud forms, and their place will know them no more for ever.

The BLACK BEAR is not yet extinct in Prince Edward Island, but the few that remain seem to know

the value of secrecy, for they seldom show themselves except pressed by want, or when their protective instinct towards their young cubs, is called, by intrusion, into exercise. They are very destructive upon sheep when they emerge from their hybernation, and before their young family becomes self-reliant. A very fine fellow was taken at Three Rivers in 1861, in fine condition, and of considerable weight, perhaps four hundred pounds. The Black Bear of America is larger than the European, and is both carnivorous and corn-ivorous. On the approach of winter the Bear imprisons himself, without food or any provision to sustain life but what his own thick, fat sides of "bear's grease" supply. As the snow covers him up, a small opening thaws gradually, and forms a chimney outlet for breathing purposes, and as his circulation goes on but slowly, and the demands of hunger are unfelt, he feels no inconvenience from long abstinence, perfect seclusion and solitary confinement.

His skin, always dressed with the hair on, is a useful and highly ornamental covering for the sleigh, and makes an excellent travelling robe. Bear hams are esteemed by some and despised by others, but there is no one in Prince Edward Island, influenced by motives of either fear or interest, that is not glad to hear of poor Bruin's destruction.

The Lynx or Lucifec, or more properly the Loup-cervier, is in the doomed list of animals. The fur is of little or no value,—the animal itself without one redeeming quality,—and as it is an animal dangerous and terrible, armed with strong and sharp talons, destroying game and attacking sheep—the sooner the last is killed the better.

The Foxen are greater favourites, they have skins on them that fetch money, and in their habits are harmless, as a general rule—indeed it is rather a pleasure than otherwise to lose a goose or two by a fox, it gives scope and hope to the gunner, and should he be a red, his skin is worth half a dozen geese; if a PATCH he is worth a cow; if a BLACK PATCH, or a

SILVER GREY, he is worth a horse; and if a real **BLACK**, a horse and sleigh and harness, whip and all, is not too high an estimate. So there is some interest connected with the fox, and provided he gets caught, he is forgiven for a good many larger sins of commission. Great care, with a competent knowledge how to skin a fox, is necessary to obtain the best price for the fur.

The Ermine is a beautiful little animal, but not common—indeed there is a superstition connected with the killing it, something like that with which Neptune's children regard Mother Carey's chickens. It is known commonly as the white weasel. The Marten is also a weasel, it is like a Sable, and is valuable for its fur. It is a brave little animal, facing the fierce Lynx, and remaining master of the field.

The Minx, or white throated Sable is good for fur, but varies very much in quality; it feeds on fish, and is very destructive to mill dams, which it perforates; but it is not difficult to catch, baited with its favorite fish.

Otters are getting very scarce now, but their fur is highly esteemed. There are no nicer winter gauntlets and caps than are made out of what is called plucked otter, that is, drawing out the long hairs and leaving the under fur untouched, like goosedown after the feathers are drawn.

The American Hare is plenty here, but it is not much valued, as there seems the same prejudice against it as snails, valued at Billingsgate as Perriwinkles, or Sand-fleas, better known as Shrimps, neither of which are ever eaten here, though abundant and delicious. However, *chacuan son mauvais goût*. The new forest people of Hampshire, England, have a cheap and excellent way of using rabbit, it is known there by the name of Repley pie, but as it has no crust over it, the term seems misplaced. The plan is this—line a deep piedish with slices of bacon, bottom and sides, then put in a layer of the fleshy pieces of rabbit, then slices of onion, then fill up the dish with whole potatoes, if not too large, peeled,

pieces of onion, and pieces of rabbit until all is used. The seasoning is pepper and salt and dry sage, rubbed together, and there must be water put into the dish, when it may be put into the oven and slowly baked till done, but not dried up; when removed from the oven, slightly stir the contents together, before serving. We have tried the Island rabbits on this plan, and, although not equal in flavor to the English wild rabbits, are very nice, and it answers well.

To finish our list of native quadrupeds we have to mention the Muskrat, or Musquash, or Mudcat; it is by no means plentiful, but the fur is useful and saleable, and to those who are fond of the smell of musk, small pieces of this animal's skin would gratify their taste. The red Squirrel is here, and the ground Squirrel, and the flying Squirrel, whose fur is as soft as a mole's, its eyes as beautiful as a dormouse's, and itself the most interesting little creature we ever had the pleasure of supplying with nuts.

CHAPTER XVI.

ORNITHOLOGY.

The Birds of Prince Edward Island, are now for the first time attempted to be enumerated; the object in view is to make a good beginning, and thereby to induce a taste for investigation. There are few, however imperfect their education, however groveling their tendencies, however contracted their views, and however slow of apprehension, that have not looked up with pleasure at the noble eagle, the osprey or the hawk, as the blue heavens gave width to their soaring instincts. There are few who have not contrasted the sapling and the lofty pine, and higher and higher yet seen the proud defiance of the

kingly tenants of the air, as they rose majestically, or in heedless descent, swooped upon their prey. When the shadows of evening fall upon the open country, the dense woods are in seeming darkness, and the noisy owl wakes from his day dream, to call upon his fellows; and when the busy hum of human life, is stilled in repose, the woodlands ring with vociferating appeals of the Stryx, that bird whose history is full of dread to the superstitious, and misgivings to the wayfarer. Many an Island story could be told of searches after a supposed wanderer, inextricably sauntering along on his devious and lost path homeward, and the calls and answers obtained through these human-voiced night-birds of the woods, but the disappointment and chagrin of having risen from some pleasant dream, awakened by some supposed distant cry of wandering distress, and after a vain search, returning with the consciousness of being *sold* by an owl, is enough, without making one's abortive philanthropy the means of a renewed grin.

There is a wide range of feathered tribes in Prince Edward Island. The mind may turn from the solitary and carrion-loving crow, as he caws in self-esteem over a putrid carcase, to wander among the honey yielding and garden filling flowers of a warm sun, thinking of the sunbeam that directs the tiny and prism colored humming bird to the dew pearl of the fragrant blossom. The ornithologist in Prince Edward Island may sit in still woods and find around him stores of feathered subject, or he may pursue along their line of flight, the migrating myriads, whose numbers excite him with wonder, while the history of their travels charms with novelty, and grandeur. The very name of some birds are interest-giving to the feelings, and Prince Edward Island is not without these. There is the imprecating flagellant, "Whip-poor-will;" the admonitory spring bird, "Sow-your-wheat," and the irritating cat-bird, that squalls discord like her namesake. Prince Edward Island has her Martens and her Swallows, her Robins and Tits, and her birds of color, such as the Blue-bird, the

Yellow-bird, the Snow-bird, and the Cherry-bird. She has her Geese and Ducks in flocks; her Plovers, and her Partridges, and many, many more, as yet unknown to the investigators of ornithological science. But by way of making a good beginning, we will, like Adam of old, call a few up, and give them names, by which they may be known—

Bald Eagle	<i>Falco Cucucepholus.</i>
Brown Eagle	<i>Falco fulvus.</i>
Osprey	<i>Falco</i>
Large Brown Hawk	<i>Falco hudsonius.</i>
Hen Hawk	<i>Falco sparverius.</i>
Pigeon Hawk	<i>Falco columbarius.</i>
Mosquito Hawk	
Great-eared Owl	<i>Strix Bubo.</i>
White Owl	<i>Strix nyctia.</i>
Speckled Owl	<i>Strix aluco.</i>
Barn Owl	<i>Strix passerina.</i>
Crow	<i>Corvus corax.</i>
Blue Jay	<i>Corvus cristatus.</i>
Golden robin or Goldfinch	<i>Oriolus Baltimore.</i>
Crow Blackbird	<i>Gracula quiscal.</i>
Great red-crested } Woodpecker }	<i>Picus piliatus.</i>
Swallow Woodpecker	<i>Picus hirundinarius.</i>
Kingfisher	<i>Alcid alcyon.</i>
Humming Bird	<i>Trochilus colubris.</i>
Whitehead Coot	<i>Anas Spectabilis.</i>
Black Duck	<i>Anas nigra.</i>
Brant or Brent	<i>Anas bernicla.</i>
Wild or Black Goose	<i>Anas canadensis.</i>
Sea Duck	<i>Anas mollissima.</i>
Dipper	<i>Anas albcola.</i>
Beach Bird	<i>Tringa arenaria.</i>
Black-breasted Plover	<i>Charadrius pepticula.</i>
Kindeo	<i>Charadrius vociferus.</i>
Pyed Plover	<i>Charadrius apucarinus.</i>
Large spotted Plover	<i>Charadrius maculatus.</i>
Peep	<i>Nallus carolinus.</i>
Partridge	<i>Tetrao umbellus.</i>

or Migratory	}	<i>Turdus migratorius.</i>
breast		
y Bird		<i>Amphispiza garrulus.</i>
Bird		<i>Emberiza hyemalis.</i>
v Bird		<i>Fringilla tristis.</i>
al species of	}	<i>Fringillidæ.</i>
rows		
bird		<i>Muscicapa carolinensis.</i>
Bird		<i>Motacilla sialis.</i>
Tit		<i>Parus atricapillus.</i>
Swallow		<i>Hirundo riparia.</i>
Martin		<i>Hirundo purpurea.</i>
Swallow		<i>Hirundo subis.</i>
ney Swallow		<i>Hirundo pelagica.</i>
-poor-Will		<i>Caprimulgus Europæus.</i>
Hawk		<i>Caprimulgus Americanus.</i>

CHAPTER XVII.

ENTOMOLOGY.

the Entomological department of Natural History very little has yet been done here, but the field is large and interesting. Entomology—or the natural history of insects—is a study that in Prince Edward Island might be pursued with almost infinite pleasure, for, apart from its own interest, the fact that the field is rich, yet unexplored, and affords opportunities for fine collections, is enough to recommend it.

Insects as a class are pre-eminent, not only among the articulated series, but throughout the whole animal kingdom, in reference to the vast number of species it comprehends. The infusorial animals alone exceed in regard to the number of individuals at one time existing on the earth's surface, which belong to these numerous and diversified

races. The whole sub-kingdom of vertebrated animals may be estimated at perhaps thirty thousand species—but in the insect world the *Beetle* tribe alone exceeds this—and so large a proportion of all animal life (that is to say, creatures with organized bodies, and possessed of life, endowed with sensation and gifted with voluntary motion) belongs to the class of insects, that were the numbers already discovered of this class, it would exceed all others put together; and we may say even more, if the number of distinct insects already known were deducted from the gross number yet open to discovery, it is not unlikely but that the undiscovered regions would hold a grand majority. Hence we say that the field is wide and interesting, and commend it to the intelligence of those whose aptitude for study and love of nature are soliciting employment; and if a few of nature's children would only learn how to preserve and set specimens of the sixth order, viz., Lepidoptera, which includes the Butterfly and Moth divisions, they would soon find their reward, not only in the expansion of mind the study would afford, and the health the pursuit would confer, but in a *pecuniary* sense—they would find money's worth. And when students of nature visit Prince Edward Island, there would be a demand, were it known that collections had been made, at good prices often, for any quantity.

When the Prince of Wales' College is established and in good working order, it will have a Natural History chair, and, in course of time, a museum, and a student's library, and take an honorable position among Colleges for learning, and those new and enlightened adaptations to the claims of modern times, without which it would only remain, save in the dignity of its name, the old Academy, and *some day* it will be felt honorable to be connected with this old mine of learning; but we must not expect too rapid an expansion of the degrees of this college; at present the slow degree of its progress is enough.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE FISHERIES—ICHTHYOLOGY.

THE progress and prospects of Prince Edward Island are so intimately mixed up with the finny tribes of the deep, the facilities offered to aliens, so broad in their application, and the inducements, both legislative and natural, held out to this industry, that Ichthyology, or the Science of Fishes, must ever be the most important branch of natural history in this section of the world. Whether the subject be viewed in the light of mental or material interest, it is equally one of a substantial and leading character. The fish of Prince Edward Island; may be, perhaps, conveniently divided into four classes—the cetaceous or whale species—the shark, dogfish, and seal species—the bony and cartilagenous species and the shell-fish.

The grampus and the porpoise belong to the first named, while the shark, dogfish, seal, etcetera, comprehend the second. In the third division, however, rests the main advantages of the wealth of the flowing waters of the St. Lawrence, and at the head of the list in point of value is the gadidæ or Cod family. The value of the Cod, and the wonderful provision for its reproduction, may be gathered from the fanciful calculation of the produce of a single roe. Supposing each egg of one full grown Codfish to have met with no enemies nor accident until grown to marketable fish, and then sold at sixpence each, the fortune realized would be the round sum of one hundred thousand pounds. Applying the same fanciful calculation to the Herring, it would require but a dozen roes to fill a thousand Barrels. It is considered that there are several varieties of the Cod in the American waters, but generally and popularly speaking, any Cod is a Cod and no more. The supply of this fish is, and ever must be, perfectly inexhaustible; and the demand for it as regular and necessary as is food to man. In Prince Edward Island, a few pence pro-

cures a good-sized and well-flavored fish, at all times when the waters are open to the fishermen, and the epicure may here cheaply indulge his appetite with a fresh caught, hard and curdy fish, and find that "Simpson," of Billingsgate popularity, and fish dinner celebrity, does not hold a monopoly of good fish, nor cheap fish, for here it can be enjoyed in a variety of ways, at a price less than Simpson's waiters demand for looking at your *ordinary* enjoyment. About a shilling sterling will get a bushel of oysters in the shell, free from a taste of copper; and oyster sauce may be indulged in, without paying too dear for the whistle, for the price of the natives here, if we may for once indulge in a bad pun, is not the price of the "natives" in the old Prosser diggings of London. There is another way of cooking codfish, not usually known, it is by stuffing it without cutting it to clean it: it is drawn from the gills, and being stuffed, the tail is skewered into its mouth, and in circular form baked. The best way, economically, to prepare the codfish cutlet, is with oatmeal, as a finer flavor, if properly done, is obtained. The codfish, when cured, requires very careful soaking; but the Islanders have a very nice breakfast dish, which does not require so much care, though the more care the more satisfaction, like everything else—the article is "codfish cakes." The fish is soaked for about a day, and then boiled, and while hot, all the bones drawn out, then pounded up with boiled potatoes, it is then rolled out on flour to about an inch thick, dredged, and with a tumbler cutter made into cakes, which are put into hot fat and fried brown on both sides. Some like oil and mustard as a condiment, and some only mustard, while a few consider the merits of this dish perfect without addition. In connection with this fish it will be an additional gratification to lovers of lobsters that any quantity can be got here for little more than the trouble of carrying them home, and these two may be made agreeable companions in the same plate—"the curd and the coral," without having to foot a Greenwich or Blackwall bill, half "the coppers" thrown out of the

window at an hotel dinner there, to "mud-larkers;" who grope for them in Thames filth, would annihilate the whole cost. It may be said indeed that the only limit to the use of fish in Prince Edward Island is the over abundance, a fault that newly arrived settlers at least will not make matter of regret nor complaint. The family of the Gadidæ are not confined to the common cod, the American cod, or the Tomy-cod; there is also the Haddock, the real Norway kind, the Hake, the Ling, and several others with the local names of Pollock, Cusk, etc., and probably many never yet dignified with piscatorial language.

The Pleuronectidæ, or Flat-fish, are deficient the Sole in these waters; but the family includes Halibut, that have been caught from two to four and even six hundred pounds weight; and there is the Dab, the Flounder, and the Fleuk; but generally speaking only the Halibut is considered worth the trouble of a capture.

The Clupeidæ, or Herring family, form by themselves a branch of industry, and enter more intimately into the housekeeping calculations of the inhabitants, the speculations of merchants, and the hopes of fishermen, than even the valuable codfish; it is a fish, not of the line, but the net—a fish of bulk from numbers, not from size—a fish that adapts itself to measure rather than weight, and in its use comes more readily upon the table than any other fish. As a fish fresh out of the water, it admits of boiling, frying, broiling, soucing, or pickling; and as a fish salt out of the barrel, adds to the economic potatoe, the salty relish that gives that vegetable its own peculiar relish. A breakfast of "potatoes and fish," that is, salt herring and boiled potatoes, is, when properly served up, and the taste accommodated to its peculiarities, one of the best and most satisfactory of the Island larder. In the autumn when potatoes are in perfection, and "Fall herring" fat and well saved, few who have surmounted their prejudices against this unusual combination, but will look forward with

interest to this season as carrying with it this simple luxury. With such magnificent herring as are caught about Prince Edward Island, it is a wonder that no "bloater" ideas have ever taken root, and this splendid, abundant and delicious fish found its way into market epicureanized on Yarmouth principles—but this will be some day; and the Magdalen Islands will be the centre of a magnificent trade in cured fish, adapted to European markets. What made the Digby herring what it is? Not the Digby waters, but the Digby intelligence, that added a value, which though only smoke, established a permanent and favorable, and peculiar character for that otherwise poor fish in the markets of Europe. An inferior fish, with scales, follows the herring in the spring, called the Alewife, or Gaspereaux, but it is scarcely worth salting, though it comes, herring like, in schools. We are inclined to believe that what are called Fall herring, is as much a different species of herring from the Spring herring, as Winter wheat differs from Summer wheat. It is in all respects a better article, and we do not see why merely because it is apparently more grown, it should be considered the same as the Spring herring, when there are more marked differences, not to be so easily accounted for and reconciled. The Fall herring, scored and rubbed in oatmeal, and nicely fried, make a dish that all lovers of fish must consider a delicacy, and worthy of commendation.

The Salmonidæ, or Salmon family, comprise the Brook Trout, which is a soft and flavorless fish when it is detained in the mill ponds, but though comparatively small, is, when in good condition and in the streams below the mill-dams, an excellent and well-coloured and firm fish. There are several ways of using this fish. They may be decapitated, drawn, and thoroughly cleansed in salt and water, and packed close in a deep dish, having each been first dipped in weak vinegar, and baked, when they may be eaten with boiled potatoes, and found, if properly managed, most delicious; or they may be, so far as the larger ones are concerned, cleaned

well, and drawn without cutting, and then being stuffed with any herb stuffing, baked separately and slowly; or they may be gashed across on each side, dried in a cloth, and rubbed with oatmeal, and fried in plenty of fat; or they may be simply boiled, and served with parsley and butter—the best way to make parsley and butter, when flavor is the object, is to place the parsley in a plate in the oven over night, and let it perfectly dry, when it will rub into powder, and look, as it retains its green color, very little inferior to chopped parsley, which always loses by the operation; or they may be boiled in weak vinegar, and when done, drained and resupplied with strong spiced vinegar, and eaten cold.

The Salmon Trout, is a silver sea trout, and is caught in salt water, and repays any trouble in obtaining them. It arrives in June, and in a few weeks becomes too dispersed to warrant salt water search.

The Salmon is here in Scotch perfection, and when the trade in this fish, established by Cairns, attains its full developement, Prince Edward Island Salmon will be enquired for far and near. It has already been sent to distant countries in tins, and obtained its well-deserved meed of praise.

The Smelt belongs to the Salmon family, and can be obtained all the year round in small quantities, but when it arrives "in schools," just as the ice leaves, the great river arteries are so full that sometimes the small streamlets and brook heads are choked up with them, and become, not the delicious rarity of a Londoner's table, but the abundant supply of the Islander's manure heap. "Wanton waste makes woeful want," and some day this splendid little fish, will show itself profitable in the preserved-fish markets of the world, and people now ignorant of the great value of this wholesale gift of Providence, will wonder that they never tried so self-evident a medium of wealth, so important a branch of industry, and so costless a success.

The Angecillidæ, or Eel family, have their representatives in abundance in those waters, and comprise the common Eel, the Sea Eel, the Rock Eel,

the American Sand Launce, and doubtless several kinds yet to be added to the Eel list. Among the cartilaginous fish are the Sturgeonidæ, or Sturgeon family—the Squaledæ or Dogfish family—the Raie or Skate family, and the Petromyzonidæ, or Lamprey family.

SHELL FISH is so abundant all round Prince Edward Island that no description would adequately represent the real profusion. Lobsters, equal to any in the world, and perhaps more abundant, and more easily obtained than anywhere else, are, strange to say, perhaps from their very abundance, neglected. So indeed are all the shell-fish of the Island, except oysters, which are abundant, delicious and sought after. Clams and Quahogs, Muscles, Perriwinkles, Whelkes, Razor-fish, small crabs, and several kinds of Shrimps are all here, and should people arrive, who know a little more than the present inhabitants, about these rich stores of food, and put them at their real value, there will be more general thankfulness to a gracious Creator, and less of that crab-like retrogression, which, strange to say, seems, in some instances in the exact ratio of the opportunities to proceed.

REPTILES.

There are said to be no poisonous reptiles in Prince Edward Island, but the subject has never invited the learned to a scientific investigation. The snake continues in uninterrupted enjoyment of his woodland rill and cover; the frog unmolested by French cooks, carols in his liquid habitation, and the toad looks forth with eyes of exquisite beauty, conscious or unconscious, it is hard to say, the wearer, as the poet assures us; of “a precious jewel in his head.”

But we must pass on and take a little notice of the Seasons of Prince Edward Island.

CHAPTER XIX.

JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH.

"In this fine Island; long neglected,
Much it is thought might be effected
By industry and application;
Sources of wealth with every nation."

Old Island poem on the new year, 1826.

THAT Prince Edward Island has been long neglected, is a position that no argument can remove. But the position that it deserves to be so treated, is one on which no sane logician would or could rest, with the slightest chance of success. The whole machinery of adverse self interest cannot move, much less crush the surprised convictions of those who have been to see and "spy out the land" for themselves. With them seeing is believing, and their belief becomes a pleasing reality, when under their own eyes the teeming fields and rivers, and surrounding waters "make their life manifest and court the enterprise of man," in their successive seasons.

There is some difficulty in speaking on the subjects of climate, the changes of the seasons, and the alternations of heat and cold, when addressing persons, wholly unaccustomed to the sensations thereby produced. Not only does one country differ from another in these evidences, but they present great novelty of feeling to the unaccustomed, and require to be experienced to produce a correct impression of their varieties. No one for instance who has left **THE OLD COUNTRY**, and for the first time visited the **NEW**, feels prepared, however well read upon the subject, to find the climate identical with his anticipations, the seasons the same as his suppositions, nor the alternations of heat and cold regulated by the expectations laid down; and this variance of figure and fact, is a matter of observation even within districts, theoretically classed under the same description; and perhaps there is no stronger evidence of the truth of

this position, than is found in Prince Edward Island. To call it an oasis in the desert, would be to do injustice to the rich provinces that surround it, and would otherwise, from its insular position, be inapplicable; but to say that it is "alone in its glory," separate in its delightful features, and peculiar in its attractions, is to say no more than every one who travels hitherward, will at once perceive. Few would suppose that Prince Edward Island, has a climate, judging only from a knowledge of the neighboring provinces, so healthful that endemic diseases are unknown; so salubrious that longevity is quite a feature among the inhabitants; and so congenial to the human constitution that delicate persons and invalids might well anticipate a fresh lease of their lives by even a temporary sojourn in this region of vigorous health. Yet such is the case here. Fogs are unknown, and in this respect Prince Edward Island is exceptional. The cold in winter gives birth to pleasures from which none need shrink; and the heat of summer is rendered balmy and sweet by the soft influences of the gentle airs that keep the foliage in constant agitation, and the atmosphere redolent of freshness. There are, it is true, unpleasant transitions from cold to heat, and from heat to cold; spring does not emerge from its wintry birthplace without a struggle with the ice-bound area of its vegetation; summer, delightful summer, does not prolong its loving promises, without indications of autumnal change; autumn does not yield "its fruit in due season," without variation or change, and when the harvest homes, and the harvest moons, and the harvest hopes are realized, winter often approaches mixed up and irresolute, like the hybrid of contending and opposite seasons. But the seasons of Prince Edward Island are seasons which, if they are not uniformly perfect and acceptable, possess characteristics, which raise them above many, that have been the theme of poets and philosophers, and point them out as valuable auxiliaries to THE PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS of the fortunate settler, who discovers in the trinity of success, perseverance, industry and appli-

cation—the grand sources of his wealth; and in temperance, frugality, and hospitable ease—the bases of his happiness. An old record about thirty-five years old, narrates, as weather intelligence, a description of January at that time, and it may serve well to convey a general impression of what January is at present. The record says:—“The season, hitherto uncommonly mild, begins at length to feel the rigour of the northern blast. Snow began to fall on the night of the 21st, which has remained on the ground ever since, by which means travelling has been greatly facilitated, as the number of country people coming to town with their produce daily evinces. It snowed last night (31st) without intermission, and the snow still continues to fall; the depth of snow on the ground may now be a foot and a half. Up to the 21st the fields, instead of the livery of the winter, wore a bare autumnal aspect, with more of a sombre hue than even the close of that season usually presents, and during the high winds which prevailed on that day, the streets of Charlottetown were enveloped in clouds of flying dust, a circumstance we believe, unprecedented in the month of January. At 8, a. m., yesterday, the mercury stood at 2 below zero, the greatest degree of cold experienced this winter, with the exception of one night the 6th of this month—range of thermometer from 2 minus to 37 plus.”

In the January, of 1861, the harbors were closed by being frozen over about the 10th, and there was abundant snow all winter, and for a few days there was experienced what was called “the old fashioned winter,” that is to say, cold that dropt the thermometer some 23 degrees below the cypher. It is needless to say that few travel from choice when the temperature is so low as 23°; but there are many who look with almost superstitious interest on these frosty coronations as harbingers of good omen, for “the seed time and harvest.” In Prince Edward Island, what is called “a mild winter” is only a comparative term, a contrast made up of degrees of cold just in the region of Fahrenheit’s 32° with the

small figures on either side of zero, or occasionally the burning reflections of a glowing sun upon the snowy prismoids that carpet with whiteness the length and breadth of the Island's surface, contrast with almost blistering intensity with the aching despair one feels when prompted by a curiosity to know how cold it can be, one approaches the thermometer, if haply it remains faithful to its proper use. Verily there is something new and fearful in the antagonism of a burning sun and the fiery crystals that resist his influences. It is as if sparks of light were poured upon the visual apparatus, without remedy, and a total extinguishment of sight aimed at. What is called "snow blindness," is by no means uncommon, under these circumstances, but the pain and inconvenience is but temporary, except from long and unavoidable exposure, as in the sporting adventures after "Goose," which, by the bye, although a chase after wild goose, is no "Wild Goose chase," for the sportsmen return, laden with spoils, and provided due precautions have been taken to guard the eyes, very little inconvenience by the exposure to the often, almost petrifying cold they contend against.

The January, February, and March, of 1826 were "mild" months, as February was the only month in which all-field labor was actually suspended. A memorandum at the time says—

"It is worthy of remark, as affording a striking proof of the mildness of the past winter that in one month only (February) was there a total cessation of field labor. The months of January and March both witnessed the plough at work. We had, however, rather an unseasonable fall of snow last night and this morning (April 11). It now lies on the ground to the depth on a level of three or four inches but will speedily disappear, we have no doubt, with the first change of wind, at present from the W N.W. But we will take another year, say 1827, and quote from memoranda made at the time, during the months we are noting, the first three of the year.

“The weather during the past week (January 2) exhibited itself to us under every variety of aspect, frost, snow, rain and sunshine. On Tuesday last several foot passengers crossed the Hillsborough river on the ice, and on the same day a gentleman crossed York River opposite Potosi, with a horse and carriage. Next day (Wednesday) it blew with great violence, from the S. W., accompanied with snow. The swell of the sea made numerous large fissures in the ice which soon after began to break up. Since that period until this morning, we have had a succession of violent gales with occasional showers of rain and snow; but the weather is now mild and serene, with a gentle breeze from the S. W. The appearance of the ice floating about the rivers, with here and there a patch of snow, is almost the only trace of winter now discernable in this quarter. The communication with the opposite banks of the rivers by means of the ferry-boat is resumed. The Straits are full of soft drift ice, and the mails unable to cross to Pictou.”

From these old memoranda will be seen how uncertain are the winters of Prince Edward Island, sometimes long and sometimes short, sometimes severe and sometimes mild, sometimes critical from various causes, and sometimes abundant in all needful comforts, but when all has been said that can be said against the first three months of the year, there remains yet a good deal to say in their favor. In this season of snow, lie pleasures and employments impossible at other times. Nature showers upon the roads the voiceless material that makes the means of travelling smooth and accessible to all, calls forth the gaily furred sleigh, and the skeleton home wrought sled—the fancy turnout of the man of taste and money, and the single-barred, ring-hamed, harnessless, turnout of the man of expedients. Nature bridges over the rivers, and connects their opposite banks, with her far-reaching and trackless sheets of ice, and the woods disgorge their fuel and their timber ware by tons, to glide over the broad surface of the ice king's acres towards the homes of families

and the haunts of industry. Merchants warm their stores and deck their windows in invitation to the grain loaded traveller; and the solid farmer opens his barns to supply the demands of the speculator and trader in his produce. The fox, the otter, and the bear, the minx, the muskrat, and sable, become objects of value to the hunter, and matters of competition with the storekeeper; and homespun cloth, and socks, flannels, and a lot of minor articles, swell at this season, the subjects of bartering conversation, and by these means bring, as it were, Manchester, and Birmingham, and Sheffield, and Liverpool, and the West Indies, and all the outside, goods-producing cities of other countries within reach of their industry, to the benefit and satisfaction of the thrifty and well to do of Prince Edward Island.

There are two ways of supplying the table at this season—by dependence on the market, and dependence on one's self. We have given a Charlottetown bill of fare in the Appendix, page IV., but of course this does not include many luxuries for which provision was made by family foresight in the wild fruit season, when the famed Covent Garden "seedlings" are put in the shade by the excellency of the flavor of the wild mountain strawberry, the very recollection of which, as the luscious berries tumble through the powdered siftings of "refined white," ripe, and red, and rich, into abundant cream, is a luxury of itself. There is another way of supplying the table, as we said by dependence on one's self. This plan becomes a necessity indeed, when located far from a market, but it is a right royal plan, and offers immense opportunities of culinary enjoyments, reduces your stock to its minimum strength, and at a blow, so to speak, supplies your whole winter's larder. Poultry of all kinds are killed, picked, and cleaned, turning out during the operation no end of giblet pies, a pig and bullock, or fat cow feel the slaughterer's knife in like manner, and are cut up into joints ready for the table, are set aside to freeze; a shed is then made secure, and a space about nine feet by three parted off. In this space about a foot of

snow is shovelled, on which *an assortment* of joints of meat and poultry is thrust, with snow between each—then another good layer of snow, and then another layer of assorted frozen joints and birds, until all are safely packed, when the whole is surmounted with more snow, and packed down with the wooden shovel, and left ready for the cook's first call for fresh meat. All that is required when a joint is wanted is to chop it out with the axe, and put it into a tub of water for a few hours, when it is as fresh, sweet, and tender as any epicure need require.

Before the snow has left the woods, the sap of the rock or sugar maple is an object of some interest in districts where they have been spared in sufficient numbers to furnish the requisite quantity for sugar making. The trees are tapped about two feet from the ground, by cutting a V shaped notch in the bark and driving a gouge shaped spile below it to conduct the liquid into pans or trough, or what are called *dishes* made out of birch bark. When the sap begins to run several iron pots are suspended over a fire and filled which are afterwards filled up from each other, as the sap boils away, one being kept for putting in the cold sap, and another for the most concentrated, filled up from the intermediate; when the sap is in the molasses state, and carefully strained, mixed with an equal quantity of pure cognac, it makes one of the finest liqueurs imaginable. It will be interesting, while on the subject of seasons, to note

THE OLD SAXON NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

December, which stood first, was styled "Mid-winter monath." January was "Aest-r-yula," or after Christmas. February, "Sol-monath," from the returning sun. March, "Rhede, or Rhede monath," rough or rugged month. April "Easter monath," from a favorite Saxon goddess, whose name we still preserve. May was "Trimilchi," from the cows being then milked thrice in the day. June, "Sere monath," dry month. July, "Mæd monath," the meads being then in their bloom. August was "Weod monath," from the luxuriance of weeds. September, "Hærfest monath." October they called "Winter fylleth," from winter approaching with the full moon of that month. And lastly, November was styled "Blot monath," from the blood of the cattle slain that month, and stored for winter provision.

CHAPTER XX.

APRIL is a miserable month, an intermediate month, a month of transition, a hyphen between the dead and alive produce of the year. There is also in this month a sensational change, indicating coincident resuscitation, the animal spirits awakened to a sense of growth, the windows of nature's ark are opened and the dove sent forth for a green blade from the long covered surface of the snow-hid verdure. April is a miserable month because a lingering host of prismoids dispute possession with surviving evidences of former warmth, which as they sneak away, dissolve in tears before approaching spring, damping even the spirits.

MAY, with her Mayflowers, and warm intervals comes on with promise, and with changes; the employments, the desires, and the prospects of the agriculturist merge into a renewed hope of renewing profits. The merry little bird "sow-your-wheat" is welcomed with the opportunity, and the plough furrows its map on nature's plane, shewing the divisions of crops, and the water courses of their borders. In May the retrospect of labor remembers the wood hauling month of January, the firm and frolic making ice of February, and having cut and hauled the necessary fencing poles in March and put them up in April is content to enter botanical May with the flowers of the maple, the birch, the beech, and the poplar, and take the little bird's word of admonition to "sow your wheat," in full hope of an abundant reward for judicious labor and honest expectation.

The following list is divided into flowering months and will serve to begin a botany for Prince Edward Island, imperfectly it is true, as a chapter of her progress and prospects in the botanical characteristics of her fruitful soil. But without the assistance of the *Herbarum peristus* of Charlottetown, John Lawson, Esquire, the author would not have so confidently trespassed on the Latin precincts of the science of the herb of the field.

B O T A N Y .

M A Y .

<i>Acer Saccharinum.</i>	Sugar or Rock Maple.
" <i>Rubrum</i>	Red flowering or white do.
<i>Arbutus Uva Ursi</i>	Bear Whortle Berry.
<i>Actaea Alba</i>	Necklace weed.
<i>Allium Canadensis</i>	Meadow Garlic.
<i>Betula Nigra</i>	Black Birch.
" <i>Alba</i>	White do.
" <i>Populifolia</i>	Grey do.
" <i>Alnus</i>	Alder do.
<i>Brassica Rapa</i>	Turnip.
<i>Bunium</i>	Earthnut.
<i>Carpinus Ostrya</i>	Horn Beam.
<i>Corylus Rostrata</i>	Beaked Hazel.
<i>Epigæa Repens</i>	Mayflower.
<i>Fagus Sylvatica</i>	White Beech.
<i>Helleborus Trifolius</i>	Golden Thread.
<i>Mespilus Canadensis</i>	Medlar.
<i>Populus Tremulens</i>	White Poplar.
" <i>Bolsamifera</i>	Canada Balsam.
" <i>Crandidentata</i>	Tree Poplar.
<i>Salix Cinerea</i>	Willow.
<i>Sarracenea Purpurea</i>	Side Saddle.
<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	Meadow rue
<i>Ulmus Americana</i>	White Elm.

M A Y A N D J U N E .

<i>Comptonia Asplenifolia</i>	Sweet Fern.
<i>Convallaria Racemosa</i>	Solomon's Seal.
" <i>Bifolia</i>	
" <i>Umbellata</i>	
<i>Equisetum</i>	Horsetail.
<i>Fragaria Vesca</i>	Strawberry.
<i>Ledum Latifolium</i>	Labrador Tea.
<i>Leontodon Autumnale</i>	Dandelion.
" <i>Taracicum</i>	
<i>Pinus Strobus</i>	Fragrant Pine.
" <i>Balsamea</i>	Balsam.
" <i>Alba</i>	White do.
" <i>Canadensis</i>	Canada do.
" <i>Larix</i>	Larch.

<i>Prunus Cerasus</i>	Red Cherry.
“ <i>Serotina</i>	Late do.
“ <i>Virginiana</i>	Rune do.
<i>Rhodora Canadensis</i>	False Honeysuckle.
<i>Sambucus Nigra</i>	Blackberry Elder.
<i>Trientalis Americana</i>	Chick Winter Green.
<i>Trillium Erectum</i>	False Wake Robin.
“ <i>Purpurea</i>	Purple do.
<i>Vaccinium Amœnum</i>	Whortle Berry.
“ <i>Tenella</i>	Blueberry.
“ <i>Oxycoccos</i>	Cranberry.
<i>Veronica Serpyllifolia</i>	Speedwell.
“ <i>Beccabunga</i>	Brooklime.
<i>Viburnum Opulus</i>	Snowball
<i>Viola Palustris</i>	Violet.
“ <i>Canadensis</i>	Wood do.
<i>Vicia Levigata</i>	

MAY, JUNE AND JULY.

<i>Cornus Canadensis</i>	Dog Wood.
“ <i>Sanguinea</i>	Bloodwood.
“ <i>Alba</i>	Whitewood.
<i>Dalibarda Repens</i>	
<i>Rubus Pedatus</i>	Garden Raspberry.

JUNE.

<i>Acer Pennsylvanicum</i>	Striped Maple.
<i>Agrostemma Coronaria</i>	Cockle.
<i>Agrestis Stolonifera</i>	Millet Grass
<i>Apocynum</i>	Dog bane.
<i>Aralia Nudicaulis</i>	Sarsaparilla.
<i>Arum Tryphyllum</i>	Wild Turnip.
<i>Arundo Calamagrostis</i>	Flag.
<i>Carex Flava</i>	Sedge.
<i>Carum Carui</i>	Caraway.
<i>Chærophyltum Claytoni</i>	Chervil.
<i>Cratægus Coccinea</i>	Thornbush.
<i>Cypripedium Acaule</i>	Ladies' Slipper.
“ <i>Spectabile</i>	Gay do. do.
<i>Empetrum Nigrum</i>	Black Crow Berry.

<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	}	Cotton Grass.
<i>Glechoma Hederacea</i>		Ground Ivy.
<i>Linnæa Borealis</i>		Twin Flower.
<i>Oxalis Acetosella</i>		Wood Sorrel.
<i>Pyrola Uniflora</i>		Pear Leaf, Winter Green.
" <i>Rotundifolia</i>		Round do. do.
" <i>Minor</i>		Dwarf do.
<i>Quercus Robur</i>		Oak.
<i>Ribes Rubrum</i>		Red Currant.
" <i>Uva Crispa</i>		Gooseberry.
<i>Senecio Aureus</i>		Groundsel.
<i>Sorbus Aucuparia</i>		Mountain Ash.
<i>Sheptopus Roseus</i>		Rose Bellwart.

JUNE AND JULY.

<i>Geum Rivale</i>	Chocolate root.
<i>Iris Virginica</i>	Wild Flag.
<i>Isnardia Palustris</i>	Water Purslane.
<i>Juncus Effusus</i>	Rush.
<i>Juniperus Communis</i>	Juniper.
<i>Kalmia Augustifolia</i>	Sheep laurel
" <i>Glaucia</i>	Blue do.
<i>Lysimachia</i>	Loose strife.
<i>Nymphaea Lutea</i>	Pond Lily.
<i>Osmunda Regalis</i>	Flowering Fern.
<i>Potentilla Reptans</i>	Cinquefoil.
<i>Polytrichum Commune</i>	Haircap Moss.
<i>Ranunculus Acris</i>	Buttercup.
<i>Rumex dioicum</i>	Sorrel.
<i>Aquilegia Canadensis</i>	Wild Columbine.
" <i>Dicium</i>	
<i>Thlaspi Bursa Pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse.
<i>Xylosteum ciliatum</i>	Fly honeysuckle.

JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST.

<i>Calla Palustris</i>	Water Arum.
<i>Lycopodium Clavatum</i>	Club Moss.
<i>Myosotis Scorpioides</i>	Scorpion Reed.
<i>Scirpus Maritimus</i>	Sea club rush.

J U L Y .

<i>Alisma Plantago</i>	Water Plantain.
<i>Agaricus Campestris</i>	Common Mushroom.
<i>Alnus</i>	Alder.
<i>Arenaria Rubra</i>	Redsandwort.
<i>Diervilla Canadensis</i>	Bush honeysuckle.
<i>Geranium Bohemianum</i>	Bloody Geranium.
<i>Glaux Maritima</i>	Sea Milk Wort.
<i>Lathyrus Venosus</i>	Wild Pea.
<i>Phleum Pratense</i>	Timothy Grass.
<i>Plantago Lanceolata</i>	Plantain.
<i>Poa Glauca</i>	Indian sweet grass.
<i>Rhus Glabram</i>	Sleek Sumach.
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	Sunflower.
<i>Salicornia Herbacea</i>	Samphire.
<i>Sinapis Arvensis</i>	Common Mustard.
<i>Sisyrinchium Bermu-</i>	} Blue eyed grass.
<i>dianum</i>	
<i>Triticum Repens</i>	Couch grass.

J U L Y A N D A U G U S T .

<i>Achillea Millefolium</i>	Garrow or Millfoil.
<i>Anagallis Arvensis</i>	Red Chickweed
<i>Calitriche Verna</i>	Water Chickweed.
<i>Chelone Glabra</i>	Snake Weed.
<i>Circeæ Alpina</i>	Enchanter's Night Shade.
<i>Cardenus Canadensis</i>	Canada Thistle.
<i>Convolvulus Sepium</i>	Bind Weed.
“ <i>Repens</i>	Convolvulus.
<i>Drosera Rotundifolia</i>	
<i>Epilobium Augusti-</i>	} Willow Herb.
<i>folium</i>	
<i>Gallium Trifidum</i>	Ladies' Bed Straw.
<i>Hypericum Perforatum</i>	St. John's Wort.
<i>Lobelia Inflata</i>	Wild Tobacco, Emetic We
<i>Mitchella Repens</i>	Chickenberry.
<i>Mimulus Ringens</i>	Monkey-flower.
<i>Neottia tortilis</i>	Summer Ladies' tresses.
<i>Ocnothera Grandiflora</i>	Tree Primrose.
<i>Ophrys Spiralis</i>	Ladies' Traces.
<i>Orchus Kepharioglottis</i>	

(111)

<i>Aviculare</i>	Knot Grass.
<i>Vulgare</i>	Poly Pod.
<i>Alba</i>	White Lettuce.
<i>Alnifolius</i>	Dwarf Alder.
<i>Idolina</i>	Wild Rose.
<i>Canadensis</i>	Honeysuckle.
<i>Illicifolia</i>	Meadow Sweet.
<i>mentosa</i>	Purple-hood Jack.
<i>Urtica</i>	Common Nettle.

AUGUST.

<i>Urtica</i>	Burdock.
<i>Stellatus</i>	Star Flower.
<i>Urtica</i>	Water Hemlock.
<i>Urtica</i> Den- }	Dragon-head.
<i>Urtica uliginosum</i>	Life everlasting.
<i>Dioicum</i>	
<i>fulva</i> noti }	Touch-me-not.
<i>ere</i>	
<i>Canadensis</i>	Spearmint.
<i>Uniflora</i>	Indian Pipe.
<i>Sagittifolia</i>	Arrow Head.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

<i>Urtica</i> Viride	Pig weed.
<i>Urtica</i> Leu- }	Oxeyed Daisy.
<i>um</i>	
	Fumitory.
<i>Sambucifolius</i>	Black Ash.
<i>Procumbens</i>	Spring Wintergreen.
<i>Urtica</i> pios	Ground Nut.
<i>Urtica</i> tundifolia	Malloas.
<i>Serotina</i>	Smooth Golden Rod.
<i>Urtica</i> cardenes	Sow Thistle.
<i>Urtica</i> Shapsis	Mullein.

SEPTEMBER.

<i>Urtica</i> ebeolarius	Burr Marygold.
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The importance of the study of Prince Edward Island
 not be overrated. Who will take it up?

June is the turnip sowing month, and finer and more abundant crops could not, or at least do not, grow in any other part of the world. England, with all her agricultural fame, cannot compete with Prince Edward Island in the growth of turnips, and hardly in any root crop known to good farmers.

July is the haying month; August and September the harvest months, while October and November are devoted to ploughing, and clearing ground, and the process of stumping, and December is the month when the buildings are looked after, and all the necessary preparations made for the blessings of an opening New Year.

In taking our farewell of the seasons, we remember Mrs. Hemans' lines:

"If in whate'er is bright or grand,
Our mind can trace His voiceless hand,
If nature's music bid us raise
The song of gratitude and praise;
If heaven and earth with beauty fraught
Lead to his throne one raptured thought,
If there we love, His love to read,
Then each of us is blest indeed."

CHAPTER XXI.

F A R M I N G .

"And some, the Lord forgive them, go
The other way, the other way."

THERE are two ways by which a stranger, endeavoring to come to a judicious conclusion as to the capabilities of Prince Edward Island, as a farming country, might determine for himself, irrespective of an examination by chemical analysis of the different soils, and irrespective of any consideration of the local and adventitious peculiarities of situation. These

two ways lie before the enquirer, divided from each other by that line of demarcation, which separates the richer farmer's opinion from the estimate of the poorer; both workers work at the same working, with the same implements, the same materials, and for the same purpose, yet the results are so wide, so different, and at the same time so natural, that the double enquiry into their governing reasons, becomes a matter of the first importance in coming to a really judicious conclusion, respecting the farming capabilities of Prince Edward Island. As an instance of the former, we refer to the report, anno 1854, of the Royal Agricultural Society of Prince Edward Island, supported by the first farmers of the province, possessing more accurate means of judgment than any other body of practical men on the subject of Island farm capabilities, and as an experimental body, the wisest, the most disinterested, and the ablest, that belongs to the agricultural history of the Island. This Society, which in reference to the annual account with their Treasurer for the year referred to did not reach two thousand pounds currency, and with a cash balance forward of only some seventy pounds, proposes the establishment, at a salary of £400 per year to the Farmer in charge, of a Model Farm, to cost for land and buildings, and whatever else be needed, some three thousand pounds, and continues the paragraph in these words—"Your Committee are of opinion that, once fairly started, the farm would sustain itself, leaving the manager's salary the only charge on the public purse, and in a few years even that would be greatly diminished, if not quite covered by its PROFITS."

This is the rich man's opinion, and forms the golden road paved with capital, experience, intelligence, energy, information, enterprise, confidence, and all the addenda and etceteras, which surround the independent among the workers of the soil. The poor farmer, poor in judgment as in pocket, who has entered on a farm, without means or gumption, inexperienced, and without useful knowledge, having in-

formation that only leads to false conclusions, and confidence only in the unaided powers of easily impoverished land, must necessarily feel that it is a poor country that will not, after perhaps twenty years mismanagement, and hardship, yield to the farmer enough seed to form a trifling crop—will not yield enough to feed a few poor starving cattle—will not give a surplus out of nothing for the landlord, and will not put the poor farmer out of debt for tobacco and rum. These opposite statements are based on authentic records, and constitute the two ways by which a stranger may determine the farming capabilities of Prince Edward Island, without the trouble of a visit; but when he comes to a practical investigation, he will see for himself, if he possess the common sense of a man of business, that to farm in Prince Edward Island is no sinecure, that a man must bring as much intelligence into the business as to any other branch of industry—must keep up as good fences in Prince Edward Island as in England—must be as careful to provide food for stock, as stock for food—must as carefully adapt his surplus products to the highest market, as find out the best markets for his marketable and overplus wares—must as particularly watch the wants of the people with whom he lives, as the people must look out for their regular supplies—and cultivate his mind as uniformly and perfectly as his fields—as much in Prince Edward Island as in any other farming country in the world; nay, more, indeed, for in Prince Edward Island the soil is light, and therefore hungry; is fertile, and therefore requiring to be kept clean; is brief of season, comparatively speaking, and therefore obliging foresight, and early preparation, and having crops specially adapted to the soil and climate, such as barley, oats and turnips, demands as a necessary condition of success, particular study. We have mentioned turnips as particularly adapted to the soil, let us see how we are borne out in this statement.

It is irrelevant to the purpose of this work to enter upon any laudation of any particular efforts by

leading individuals in this community, but as among the pamphlets which lie on the author's table, there is one by Judge Peters, entitled, "Hints to the Farmers of Prince Edward Island," it would be an omission, not excusable, if attention were not here called to that little work, as one of the least evidences (valuable though it be) of that gentleman's uniform, disinterested, liberal and successful attempt to raise the character and augment the resources of his brother farmers. Perhaps to Judge Peters, more than to any other influence, the growth of turnips is indebted for its present proud evidence of what in many other articles Prince Edward Island may be pre-eminent. The subject is so important to the farming interests, that we extract from a letter by Judge Peters, to the Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1853, a few paragraphs on the cultivation of this winter sine-qua-non. His Honor remarks—

"I may be permitted to make an observation on the mode of cultivating this root. Many persons think a heavy crop of Swedes cannot be raised without an immense dose of manure. Experience has convinced me that this is a very mistaken idea. The mode I pursue is this: I plough in 30 to 45 loads to the acre in the fall, cross-plough in the spring, and then throw up my drills, leaving a little hollow in the top of each ridglet; I then apply my home made guano (viz: nightsoil, hen dung, urine and sawdust, bones, ashes, soot, &c.), which is quickly done by the men, with a half bushel basket, walking along and sowing it in the little hollow along the top of the drills, which are then sharpened up by running the double mould board Plough between them, then rolled down and seed drilled in. By this means a strong stimulating manure is placed close to the seed which gives it a vigorous growth and shoots it quickly past injury from the fly. I have found this method give me better crops than twice the quantity of manure, either ploughed in broadcast, or covered in the drills. Our soil is light, and soon parts with the manure applied to it; it is therefore bad economy to

give over-doses of manure—on such soils, light and frequent dressings will yield much more profitable returns during the rotation than over-doses at more distant intervals of time. Turnip land must be in fair condition, and of course must receive a moderate dressing; but the great secret, I believe, in raising good crops of Swedes at moderate expense, is in having some stimulating manure close to the seed. From my hen-house alone last winter, I collected sufficient for 10 drills—being one-third of an acre,—and the contents of the privy during the winter mixed up with saw dust and oat-shelling, furnished sufficient for an acre. I mention this to shew how, with a little attention, every one can make up sufficient “home-made guano” for a good patch of turnips, hoping that our farmers will turn their attention to saving and testing these valuable stimulants.

“As to the best time for sowing Swedes, there is much difference of opinion; they may be sown from the 20th of May to the end of June; they continue to increase in weight until the frost compels us to pull them, and, therefore, the earlier they are sown the heavier will be the crop. When sown in May, I have always found them escape the fly; but the best protection against this insect, is thick sowing—never sow less than three lbs. of seed to the acre, and you will seldom be without sufficient plants after the fly has done its work. Aberdeen Yellows may be sown from the first to the end of July.”

**REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF TURNIP CROPS IN
QUEEN'S COUNTY.—1851.**

The Inspectors of the fields of Turnips entered for competition in Queen's County, for the premiums offered by the Royal Agricultural Society, report, that they visited during the latter part of October and the first week in November, the twelve farms mentioned in the table annexed, and, after the most careful examination, present the following result:—

SWEDES.

No	When Sown	No. & wt. of roots in half-chain.	No. of Drills in 1 Chain.	Wt. roots on one acre. T. cwt. qr. lbs.	Bush each 56lbs
1	May 29	29 115½	28	28 16 2 12	1153
2	J'ne 15	28 99½	32	26 19 0 12	1078
3	20	30 97½	30	26 1 20	1043
4	22	46 90	28	22 10 0 0	900
5	22	33 85½	29½	22 9 1 24	899
6	17	40 99½	28	22 3 0 24	886
7	18	31 77½	32	21 14 3 8	869
8		33 87	27½	21 7 0 16	854
9	14	33 92	25	21 10 2 24	821
10		44 75½	29	19 10 3 17	781
11	27	34 75	26½	17 14 3 8	709
12	10	37 61	30	16 6 3 3	653
Or an average of, per acre,				22 3 3 0	887

ALSO YELLOW BULLOCK.

1	July 1	37 91½	29½	24 1 0 8
2	13	37 71½	30	19 3 3 20
3		39 58	29	18 0 1 12
Or an average of, per acre,				19 8 1 23

RETURN of Turnip Crops, entered for Competition for the Premiums offered by the Royal Agricultural Society, in Prince County.

Inspected 28th October to 1st November, 1852

Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Land under Turnips.	No. of Roots in Chain.	Weight on half of drill.	No. of Drills in a Chain.	Weight of Roots per acre.		No. bushels of 56 lbs. each.
					Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.		
June 5	1½	25	102	28½	25 19 0	12	1038
May 26	4	33	77	34	23 7 2	0	935
June 17	1	28	83	31	22 19 1	24	919
17	3½	33	79½	31	21 19 0	12	878
21	1	28	78½	28½	19 18 2	8	796½
18	1½	33	70	30	18 15 0	0	750
27	2	29	64	31	17 14 1	4	708
9	1	27	55½	35	17 10 0	20	700
1	1	33	64	30	17 2 3	12	686
16	2	28	61½	30	16 10 1	12	661
Average Crop per acre,					20 3 2	16	807

RETURN of Turnip Crops, entered for Competition for the Premiums offered by the Royal Agricultural Society, in King's County.

Georgetown Branch, Inspected 22d to 30th October, 1852.

Time of Sowing	Quantity of land under Turnips.	No. of Roots in Chain.	Weight on half of drill.	No. of drills in a chain.	Weight of Roots per acre.		No. bush-els of 56 lbs. each.
					Tons cwt.-qrs. lbs.	lbs.	
May 27	2	40	116	25	25 17 3	12	1086
June 5	2	34	68	31	18 15 3	12	753
May 30	2	29	66½	30	17 17 0	16	714
June 5	2	28	69	26	16 0 1	12	641
	1	34	62½	28	15 13 3	0	627½
	1½	37	72½	24	15 10 0	0	620
27	2	32	57½	30	15 9 0	0	618
15	1½	29	55	31	15 4 2	0	609
24	2	39	53	32	15 3 0	0	606
7	2	48	48½	33	15 4 3	0	569½
15	2	29	43	34	13 1 0	8	552
5	1	38	51	26	11 17 2	20	473½
Average Crop per acre,					16 4 2	9	649

The turnip crop of 1855 was not generally so good as that of the previous year, in consequence of receiving a severe check of cold bleak weather when about half grown, from which some of the plants in Prince County never recovered. In the neighbourhood of St. Eleanor's, the farmers must have escaped this visitation, for nothing could be more satisfactory than the crops that season. The average of ten competitors was 1,202 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of fifty-six lbs—the highest being 1,417 bushels per acre. These are crops perfectly unknown in general cultivation in Great Britain; and it would be well if some of the competitors published an account of the method adapted to such a large average.

The steady and progressive increase in the width grown of this most valuable root, and the demand for improved stock of all kinds, from the neighbouring Provinces, will still further extend the cultivation of the turnip, without which very little can be done in the way of successful farming in Prince Edward Island.

WHEAT, according to Mr. Munro's tabular estimate gives an average for the State of New York of 14 bushels per imperial acre; for the State of Ohio, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels; for Canada West, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$; and for New Brunswick, 19; the R. A. Society of Prince Edward Island have reported as high as 30 bushels, and we think that a wheat crop which ranges between 10 and that figure might generally be fairly averaged at 20; but wheat in Prince Edward Island is not a certain crop, and sometimes fails altogether, on some lands not returning more than the amount of seed sown. There is a strong feeling in the Island of an experimental nature in regard to kinds of Wheat new to the Island, known as summer wheat, and the greatest pains are taken with novel samples in testing their acclimative properties; and when successful, fabulous prices are paid for a share of the spoils.

BARLEY is a grain that is absolutely sure, and is so thoroughly adapted to the soil and climate that

among the poorest cultivators, it is grown as an article obtaining cash at any time of the year; but why it is not made a farming staple, is a matter of surprise, while the return carries a higher average than any other place in North America, is of a better quality, and as always a large unsatisfied demand for it. The Breweries of the Hon. George Coles, of Thomas Pethick, Esquire, and of Captain Smith, of Brighton, ought to be in themselves a temptation to produce this grain in abundance, but added to these channels of sale, there is at all times a cash sale for barley among the storekeepers, or as they are called here, the merchants, for exportation. Visitors to Prince Edward Island ought to take a ramble over the Farms of Henry Longworth, Esquire, the Hon. George Coles, and many others we could name, near Charlottetown, and they will find the owners at all times ready to shew their beautiful and productive properties. Our only object now is to tell the visitor where he may find well cultivated and valuable farms, close to Charlottetown, and learn something, by a few hours of observation, respecting good farming in Prince Edward Island.

OATS are raised easily at the rate of 40 bushels per acre in Prince Edward Island, while 34 bushels in New Brunswick, $33\frac{3}{4}$ in the State of Ohio, $24\frac{3}{4}$ in Canada West, are the reported tabular average. Prince Edward Island is essentially a land of oats.

BUCKWHEAT, in like manner, is a productive article, and competent to compete with any North American farming district, and take the prize too, if one were offered.

INDIAN CORN grows well, but it will never become a staple article.

POTATOES can be grown at an average of 250 bushels to the acre, while the New Brunswick quotation is only 226, and Canada West only 84; but of all crops the turnip crop is the grand crop of the Island—

leaving New York State behind with its average of 88 bushels to the acre, and New Brunswick with its average of 456, and it takes the lead of ALL THE WORLD, with produce figures that *begin* at 500 bushels and often reach a round thousand. But we have before enlarged on this subject, and must proceed.

Farmers who want to make enquiries on points other than we have alluded to can always obtain information by addressing a letter to "The Crown Land Commissioner," at Charlottetown, P. E. I., who will make known whatever is required. It is part of his duty to do so, as well as, we may add, his pleasure. There is plenty of good land to be had, the terms of which, though not furnished by the Government to the author for publication, may be got by correspondence.

We conclude this chapter with an extract from Judge Peters' "Hints to the Farmers of P. E. I." His advice to new settlers runs thus:

"The man who commences a new farm in the woods has many difficulties to overcome, much hardship to endure, and many privations to suffer; exertion of muscle, rather than skill in husbandry, is at first chiefly demanded of him. The new land yields abundantly, and with his strength thus taxed to its utmost, and a long winter to encounter, the temptation to over cropping is great, and he requires all his prudence to refrain from impoverishing what he has cleared, to supply his present wants. But beware how you do so. Nature has been bountiful in giving great fertility to the virgin soil, but you cannot abuse her gifts with impunity; if you exhaust the ground by the reckless system of taking crop after crop, without manuring, be assured you and your children will suffer for it in after years. Look at many of the old farms of the Island: how many farmers do you see with forty and fifty acres of cleared land, selling their farms for a trifle, or struggling with poverty, and just obtaining a scanty subsistence, when they ought to have plenty? Yet these lands were once clothed with woods like yours, the soil as rich, the

yield of the first crops as great: what has caused the change? The answer is, the foolish, barbarous system of cutting repeated grain and hay crops from the same land, without manuring. Be warned by their example, and do not follow a path which must bring you to the same condition.

“The *first* year the land is burnt, you will put in some potatoes; but don’t plant more than are absolutely necessary—since the disease, the fewer the better. New burnt land gives turnips with very little trouble; sow as many of them as you can; (Swede turnips, mashed with a few potatoes, are not bad food); the seed is not expensive; sow it thick, that the fly may have his share, and leave a share for you also. The second year, sow the potato and turnip land with some wheat and some oats; try some rye also—it is a sure crop, and if the wheat fails, will make excellent bread; and if you sell it, the brewers will give you three shillings and six pence to four shillings per bushel for it. Unless the land is very good, you should not take another grain crop off the same piece of ground; but if it is very strong you may sow oats or rye on it the third year also; sow grass seeds, red and white clover, and timothy as liberally as you can afford, with either the first or second grain crop, according as you intend it to be the last. The next year you will cut the hay. Now you should not cut hay on this ground another year, unless you top dress the land; if you can’t do so, pasture it. You will say you have few stock to make manure, and no time to get, or way of hauling mud to make composts. I am quite aware of these difficulties, and those best off may have to yield in some degree to circumstances. But go to work the right way from the first, and you will do much more than you think; if you are industrious in clearing, and raise turnips you will be able to keep a cow and pig the second year; place a good lot of earth in the shed under the cow, it will catch the urine; keep adding fresh earth to the sty where the pig is kept in autumn, and have a good quantity of it under him all winter. In many places fern

grows plentifully, by the road side and through the woods ; it is very valuable as manure. Make it a rule, that each child shall every day in summer gather an arm full, and throw in the pig sty or cow house; in autumn, when the leaves fall, gather as many as you can, and throw in the cow house; every spring, turn all out of the cow house and pig sty, and make it into a heap. Every little helps, and in a year or two by the time you want manure, you will have a respectable pile. I often see new settlers selling ashes; don't do this—the trifle you get for them is not worth the time wasted in bringing them to market. Keep every quart of your ashes, and mix it with mud if you can get it, if not, with earth and sods from the road side; if you don't want it the year you make it, it will improve by keeping. Some will say, we are obliged to sell ashes, and every thing else that will make a penny. I know that some new settlers are so destitute, that present subsistence can only be obtained by means injurious to their future operations. The poor emigrant, when he arrives, has more obstacles to overcome than the native settler; anxious to form a home for himself and the little family dependent on his exertions, but unacquainted with the climate, and unskilled in the use of the axe, he attacks the forest under disadvantages which a strong arm, a bold heart, and indomitable perseverance can alone overcome. Necessity may compel you, and many in like circumstances, to sell what should be kept as a valuable manure, to be harder on the land you first clear than you would wish, and to do many things good husbandry forbids. To such I would only say, do not persevere in taking repeated crops of grain or hay off the same land, or in selling ashes, or neglect collecting everything which will make manure, one year longer than you can possibly help; and after you once get fairly under way, the stumps out of a few acres, and the plough to work, you will have no excuse for treating the land you clear each year badly. Then commence at once with the proper system; each acre of new burnt land will yield you turnips to feed your stock, will give you a crop of grain, and a crop of

hay; then pasture it until it is fit to stump, and then, not having been exhausted, very little manure will carry another rotation."

CHAPTER XXII.

RELIGION, MORALITY AND WORSHIP.

THE state of Religion and Morality and means of Worship in the year 1818, a little more than 40 years ago, is described in a 16 pp. tract entitled "a description of Prince Edward Island," by "a person many years resident there," and probably since it is endorsed with "the approbation of the late Governor, Edmund Fanning Esq.," it may serve the purpose, of a correct point from which to date an estimate of the progress of these subjects during the interval of time since placed on the register of Island privileges, now so enlarged in their scope and so beneficially applied to their purposes.

The "many years resident," says, speaking of the state of Religion in the year above named on this Island, "There are a few persons who attend the Established Church once in a week, the far greater part are dissenters of one description or another, but as they have but few religious meetings, and not any ministers, their Sabbath days are generally filled up with looking over their past week's industry, and in visiting their neighbors. When any dissenting minister has happened to visit the Island from the continent, many of the inhabitants have attended with an apparent desire to be instructed. The native French and many of the Highland Scotch are Roman Catholics, who meet regularly for worship every Sabbath day, and have a priest or two, who reside among them."

A reference to the "Clergy list" of Prince Edward Island, for eighteen hundred and sixty, will at once place the reader in a position to measure the spiritual circumference of 1860, from the centre point of 1818. The laborers in the vineyard are now many, and the harvest is great. The people of the Colony are now willing, and their opportunities wide. Religious meetings are now frequent and the attendance is abundant. The means of charitable action is now strengthened, and the field of benevolence is faithfully cultivated. The fountain open and now offered by the stewards of the words of life, relieves a thirsting multitude, and as the hart panteth for the water brook, so do the congregations desire to drink to their refreshing the wholesome words of Truth.

It may be, and probably is, the case, that in this Island there underlies the externals of religion and morality, many symptoms of the Pharisee, and some feelings of the Levite, but while the inhabitants "suffer the word of exhortation" and bear reproof without resistance, and treat their ministers reverently and with kindness and respect, they may safely hold up their heads before the world at large, as a religious and moral Colony. But the best estimate now a days is not so much in the distance of the past *was* from the present is of any one country, as in the degrees of zeal and devotedness, which one country measures with another—as in the greater aptitudes that one possesses over another to make means availing—as in the accuracy with which truth is transplanted from soil to soil. The best estimate of a progress in religion and morality is not so much in the reckonings of a mileage from Satan, as the ponderings on the approaches to God—as the greater contains the less, so religion necessarily embraces morality. But people may travel a long way from the haunts of evil on the road of morality without seeing before them the path of religion—they may feel the coldness of this unsatisfying world without desiring to be touched with a live coal from off the altar—aye, they may go further, they may abhor the

but not choose the good. But when a colony aggregate its practices, and view them honestly in the light of Bible Truth, and feel that to their talents they have added other ten, while other countries have put their one talent in a napkin, they safely weigh themselves in the balances with the other countries, and compete with them in the exercise of their virtues.

CHARLOTTETOWN AND ROYALTY.

WORSHIP	BIRTH PLACE
Church of England, 1440	England, 637
Methodists, . . . 331	Scotland, 232
Presbyterians, . . 687	Ireland, 734
Anglican Catholics, . 2550	British Provinces, . 524
Quakers, 1330	P. E. Island, . . . 4457
Unitarians, 185	Other countries, . . 68
Total Christians, . 112	Country not stated, . 54

THE WHOLE ISLAND.

Church of England, 6785	England, 2500
Methodists, 15691	Scotland, 5653
Presbyterians, 10271	Ireland, 4971
Anglican Catholics, 35852	British Provinces, 2754
Quakers, 5804	P. E. Island, 62,846
Unitarians, 3451	Other Countries, 364
Total Christians, 2016	Country not stated, 707

TOTALS

CHARLOTTETOWN AND ROYALTY.	THE WHOLE ISLAND.
Males, 3223	Males, 40,880
Females, 3483	Females, 39,977
Total, 6706	Total, 80,857

CHAPTER XXIII.

“ We will give the name of our fearless race
 To each bright River whose course we trace;
 We will leave our memory with mounts and floods,
 And the path of our daring in boundless woods !”

Mrs. Hemans' song of Emigration.

WHEN the subject of emigration becomes a matter of serious reflection, with persons contemplating change of residence, a desire is always felt to have the statements and recommendations of books tested and verified. The great point to be ascertained is not so much the value of the field of emigration as its adaptation to the particular circumstances of the individual or family meditating a new home. All persons naturally feel more confidence in their “ spiritual advisers ” than in persons unconnected with their religious views, and many would prefer correspondence, in the first instance, with the chiefs of the churches, if they knew their names and addresses. It is with a view of furnishing this information the following names are classed under their denominational character. While this chapter serves the purpose of briefly indicating the social machinery of the Province, it will enable, it is hoped, the intending emigrant to form his own conclusions of the progress and prosperity of Prince Edward Island, in reference to these subjects, he having the Census returns of 1861 to refer to, and determine the numerical strength of the various Churches and sects.

The limits of the present manual are two circumscribed to admit of the sectional particulars to which each would otherwise be entitled, and to have selected “ favorites ” would have been contrary to the spirit in which the present work is written.

MISSIONARY, BIBLE, SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Diocesan Church Society—Incorporated 3rd April, 1852.
Colonial Church and School Society,
Ladies' Benevolent Society, in connection with the Estab-
lished Church of Scotland.

Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society.

P.E. Island Auxiliary Religious Bible and Tract Society.
Established 4th February, 1842.

LIBRARIES THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND.

Legislative Library	St. Paul's Church Library
St Dunstan's Col. Library	St. James' Church Library
Do. Church	Catholic Y.M.L. Institute Library
North River	Brackley Point Road
Cavendish	Springfield
Crapaud	New Perth
Malpeque	Stanhope
Woodville	Dunstaffnage
	Vernon River.

CLERGY, &c.

CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Right Rev. Hibbert Binney, D. D., Lord Bishop of
Nova Scotia, exercising, by Her Majesty's Letters Patent
Episcopal jurisdiction over this Island.
Venerable Archdeacon Read, D. D., St. Eleanors', Rector,
Ecclesiastical Commissary.
Rev. D. FitzGerald, A. B., Trin. C., Dubl., Charlottetown,
Rector. Rev. D. B. Parnter, Assistant Minister.
Rev. A. B. Swabey, B. A., Port Hill,
Rev. W. Stewart, Southport,
Rev. W. Meek, Missionary, New London.
Rev. R. T. Roach, A. B., Georgetown.
Rev. J. S. Smith, A. B., Milton.
Rev. R. W. Dyer, Cascumpec.
Rev. L. C. Jenkins, D. C. L.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Rev. Thomas Duncan, Charlottetown; Rev. Alex. McLean,
Belfast;
Rev. Donald McDonald, unattached.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

Right Rev. Peter McIntyre, Roman Catholic Bishop,
Charlottetown,
Very Rev James McDonald, V. G., Indian River,
Rev James Phelan, St. Columbia,
Rev James Brady, Vernon River,
Rev Pius McPhee, Saint Andrews',

Rev Sylvanus Perry and M. Quevillon, Egmont Bay,
Rev Daniel McDonald, D. D., Charlottetown,
Rev Francis McDonald, Georgetown,
Rev Thomas Phelan, Tracadie,
Rev Dugald McDonald, Tignish,
Rev George Belcourt, Rustico.
Rev Angus McDonald, Saint Dunstan's College.
Rev Malachias Reynolds,

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BRITISH
NORTH AMERICA.**

Presbytery of Prince Edward Island.

Covehead—Rev James Allan,
Cavendish, New London, East, and New Glasgow—Rev
Isaac Murray,
Charlottetown—Upper Prince Street Church—Rev. George
Sutherland. Queen Square Church, vacant.
Strathalbyn—Rev Donald Morrison,
West River and Brookfield—Rev William Ross,
Bedeque—Rev R. S. Patterson, A. M.,
Cascumpee and West Point—Rev Allan Fraser,
Princetown—Rev Robert Laird,
Richmond Bay including Lots 13, 14, 16 and 17—vacant,
New London West—vacant,
Brown's Creek, Grand River and Cardigan—Rev A. Munro,
East St. Peter's and Bay Fortune—Rev Henry Crawford,
Murray Harbor and Montague—Rev Neil McKay,
Woodville and Little Sands—Rev Donald McNeill,
West St. Peter's—vacant,
Dundas—vacant.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF P. E. ISLAND.

Charlottetown—Henry Daniel, Rd. Pratt,
Cornwall and Little York—A. W. Nicholson,
Pownal—Robert Duncan. The preachers in the two pre-
ceding Circuits interchange with Charlottetown,
Bedeque—Samuel W. Sprague,
Margate—Joseph S. Coffin,
Morell and Mount Stewart—Supplied from Charlottetown,
Georgetown—Robert Watson,
West Cape—W. O. Brown.

Henry Daniel, Chairman. Robert Duncan, Financial
Secretary.

BAPTIST MINISTERS.

Rev John Davis, Charlottetown,
Rev John Shaw, Three Rivers,
Rev Malcolm Ross, Bedeque.
First Baptist Church formed in 1810,—Three Rivers Church
formed in 1811,—East Point Church,—Summerside
Church,—Rev John Knox, M. D., Pastor,

New Glasgow—Rev. John Stevenson,
The Prince Edward Island Association—Rev Donald Crawford, Moderator. Mr. John McNeill, Secretary.

Bible Christian Ministers:

Charlottetown Circuit — Mr. Cephas Barker, Superintendent of the District. Vernon River — Mr. Jacob Gale. Murray Harbour—Mr. Jesse Whitlock. Three Rivers, &c. —Mr. William Woodman. West Cape, Cascumpec, Bideford, &c.—Mr. John W. Butcher and Mr. Francis Metherell, superannuated.

FREE MASONS.

United Grand Lodge of England—The Right Honorable the Earl of Zetland, Most Worshipful Grand Master. St. John's Lodge, No. 562—Holding Warrant under the United Grand Lodge of England.

King Hiram Lodge—Under the Jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of England.

Grand Lodge of Scotland—The most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons—Most Noble George Aug. Fred. John, 6th Duke of Athol, K. T. Most Worshipful Grand Master.

Victoria Lodge, No. 383—Holding Warrant under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, Chartered 2nd August, 1858.

MASONIC HALL COMPANY.

Incorporated May 10, 1854. Hon. Charles Young, LL. D., President.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Grand Division of P. E. Island,

Subordinate Divisions—Charlottetown—(Meet at Division Room, Temperance Hall.)—Prince Edward, No. 1. Rising Sun, No. 2. Victoria, No. 3.

Aurora, No. 8, Bedeque; Diamond of the Desert, No. 9, Georgetown; Blooming Rose, No. 17, Belfast; Agricola, No. 23, White Sands; Flower of the Forest, Dundas; Alliance, No. 26, West River, Lot 47; Albion, No. 27, Murray Harbour; Pioneer, No. 32, Cascumpec; Prince of Wales, Summerside.

TEMPERANCE HALL COMPANY,

Incorporated April 3rd, 1852. Captain Orlebar, R. N., President,

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

President—Hon. Charles Young, LL. D.

BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY,

Established in Charlottetown, 1825. President—Mr. S. W. Mitchell.

GENERAL STAFF OF THE MILITIA FORCE.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, Commander-in-Chief.

Lt. Col. P. D. Stewart, Adjutant General ; Staff Adjutant,
Lt. Col. Peter Macgowan ; Staff Adjutants, with the rank
of Major, Capt. Thomas Pethick, Hon. Donald Beaton ;
Commandant of Cavalry throughout the Island, Lt. Col.
Hon. George Coles.

1st Queen's County Troop of Cavalry—Benjamin Davies,
Major Commanding ; John Gates, Captain ; D. McIsaac,
1st Lieutenant ; John H. Gates, Cornet ; W. R. Watson,
Supernumerary Lieutenant.

Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief—Lt. Col. Hon.
John Hamilton Gray, Lt. Col. Hon. William Swabey.

John Mackieson, Surgeon Gen. ; John Lawson, Judge
Advocate.

VOLUNTEERS.

T. Heath Haviland, Major, Queen's County,
Artillery Company, (A) J. B. Pollard, Captain,
Prince of Wales, (B) R. R. Hodgson, Captain,
Belfast, (C) Daniel Frazer, Captain,
Georgetown, (D) Lemuel C. Owen, Captain,
Lot 49 (E) John Smith, Captain,
Saint Eleanor's, (F) John Haszard, Captain,
Southport, (G) Henry Beer, Captain,
Long Creek, Lot 65, (H) D. Farquharson, Captain,
Highland, Orwell, (I) D. McLeod, Captain,
Wood Island, (J) Duncan Currie, Captain,
Springton, Lot 67, (K) Neil E. Mathewson, Captain,
Tryon, (L) John M. D. Howat, Captain,
Scotia, Wheatly River, (M) Duncan McRae, Captain,
Westmorland, (N) Thomas Ives, Captain,
Irish, (O) Ronald Walker, Captain,
Oascumpee, (P) J. Hunter Duvar, Captain,
Dunstaffnage, (Q) David Ross, Captain,
Summerside, (R) James Pope, Captain,

SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Robert Hodgson, Chief Justice,
Hon. James H. Peters, Assistant Judge,
John Barrow, Esquire, Puisne Judge,
Frederick de St. Croix Brecken, Esquire, Attorney General,
Hon. Charles Young, LL. D.,
Hon. William Forgan,
John Lawson, Esquire,
Hon. Edward Palmer,
Hon. Joseph Hensley,

} Queen's Counsel.

TERMS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Queen's County—Hilary Term commences on the first Tuesday in January, and continues 14 days. Easter Term commences on the first Tuesday in May, and continues 7 days. Trinity Term commences on the last Tuesday in June, and continues 14 days. Michaelmas Term commences on the last Tuesday in October, and continues 7 days.

King's County—At Georgetown, on the second Tuesday in March, and third Tuesday in July, and continues 7 days.

Prince County—At St. Eleanor's, on the first Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in October, and continues 7 days.

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.

Barristers, Attorneys, and Solicitors of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, residing in this Island.

William Forgan, John Lawson, Theophilus Stewart, Robert Stewart, Henry Palmer, Edward Palmer, John C. Binns, Charles Desbrisay, John Longworth, Charles Binns, Charles Young, Charles Stockdale, Charles Palmer, T. Heath Haviland, jr., Joseph Hensley, William M. Pope, Monsin Jarvis, Lemuel Wright, Frederick Brecken, Dennis O'Meara Reddin, Benjamin Desbrisay, William M. Howe, Malcolm McLeod, Esquires.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR QUEEN'S COUNTY,

Number about one hundred and fifty persons.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR KING'S COUNTY,

Number about seventy five persons.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR PRINCE COUNTY,

Number about seventy-five persons.

COURTS.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Chancellor,

Hon. James H. Peters, Master of the Rolls,

William Forgan,

John Longworth,

T. Heath Haviland,

Charles Desbrisay, Registrar,

} Masters and Examiners,

Counsellors and Solicitors—the Barristers and Attorneys of the Supreme Court.

Terms of Court—Hilary Term commences on the first Tuesday in February, and ends the Saturday next ensuing. Trinity Term commences on the last Tuesday in May, and ends the Saturday following. Michaelmas Term commences on the third Tuesday in November, and ends on the Saturday following.

COURT OF THE ADMIRALTY

For the Trial of Offences committed on the High Sea

JURIS-DICTORS:

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Members of the Executive Council.

Chief Justice and other Judges.

Judge of the Instance Court of Vice Admiralty.

The Public Secretary.

The Treasurer.

The Commander-in-Chief, Flag Officers, Captains and Commanders of such Ships of War as may be in any of the Ports or Roads of this Island.

Frederick de St. Croix Brecken, Esq., Attorney General,

Daniel Hodgson, Esquire, Registrar.

COURT OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, President,

The Hon. Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Attorneys of the Supreme Court, Solicitors and Proctors.

Held on the second Monday in May, with power to adjourn from time to time.

Court of Probate of Wills, and granting Letters of Administration.

Hon. Charles Young, LL. D., Surrogate,

Proctors and Advocates, the Attorneys and Solicitors of the Supreme Court.

CORPORATION OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Mayor—Honorable Thomas H. Haviland,

Recorder—John Lawson, Esquire, Q. C.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Directors—Hon. T. H. Haviland, President; Hons. Joseph Hensley, Daniel Brennan, John Longworth, W. W. Lord, Daniel Davies, Richard Heartz, Esquires.

William Candall, Cashier; George Moore, Teller; Messrs. Haviland & Brecken, Solicitors.

Hours of business—10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and 2 to 4 p. m.

Discount Days—Monday and Thursday in each week.

Dividend Days—First Monday in June and December.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

William Heard, Esquire, President,

Henry Palmer, Secretary and Treasurer.

Consular Agent of the United States—Albert G. Catlin, Esquire, Charlottetown.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

**Colonial Secretary—William H. Pope, Esquire,
Colonial Treasurer—George Wright, Esquire,
Attorney General—Frederick De St. Croix Brecken, Esq.
Controller of Customs—Hon. Francis Longworth,
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General—
Hon. John Aldous.
Registrar of Deeds & Keeper of Plans—R. Crawford, Esq.
Postmaster General—Lemuel C. Owen, Esquire,
Queen's Printer—John Ings, Esquire,
Visitor of Schools—John Arbuckle, Esquire, A. M.
Road Correspondent—John W. Morrison, Esquire,
Assistant Treasurer—John Robins, Esquire,
Assistant Controller of Customs—J. S. Bremner, Esq.
Surveyor of Shipping—Hon. G. R. Goodman,
Auditors of Public Accounts—James Anderson and
Henry Haszard, Esquires.**

CHAPTER XXIV.

EDUCATION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IS FREE.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS AND EXPENDITURE FOR EDUCATION.

OF the different classes of schools recognized there are now open—

	Schools.	Paid from Treasury each per annum.
Normal School,	1	£200 0 0
Assistant in ditto, (female)		45 0 0
In Country Districts—		
Highest or 2nd class,	11	55 0 0
Lowest or 1st class,	196	50 0 0
French Acadian,	20	40 0 0
Female,	23	
In Charlottetown and Royalty—		
Highest of 2nd class,	2	85 0 0
Assistant to ditto,		60 0 0
Lowest or 1st class,	3	70 0 0

Female,	4	45	0	0
Orphan School.	1	40	0	0
In Georgetown—				
2nd class,	1	70	0	0
Female,	1	35	0	0
<hr/>				
Total,	253			

Schools supported at an annual cost to the public funds of about £16,000; add to this the expense of the higher institutions—the Prince of Wales College and the Normal School—together with the expense connected with the administration of the system, and the total yearly amount paid out of a general revenue of £45,000, will closely approximate to £16,000. The majority of teachers receive besides £10 to £15 a year from the parents, in aid of, or as an equivalent for their board; this gives £2500 in the shape of additional salaries. It may be assumed that £500 at least are annually contributed to private schools in and about Charlottetown; and it becomes certain that a sum amounting to eighteen thousand pounds was raised last year, from all sources, for the support of education, in a population of 80,000 in Prince Edward Island.

The Emigrant is naturally desirous as to the education of his children in the country of his adoption. In Prince Edward Island nearly a third of the whole revenue is expended upon this important branch of social progression. But although Prince Edward Island is favored in this respect, it will be important to intending settlers to get all the books together they can, to bring with them. There are few persons who cannot obtain gifts of books from private individuals at home, or grants from some of the many Societies that flourish so extensively in the old country. An enlightened brain is better than a strong pair of hands, and it will be found in Prince Edward Island that there is work for both. A set of Chamber's Educational Works are a complete Library in themselves, and happy would that settler be, who, having a family to bring forward, had these appliances of Education, and himself took a delight in their investigation.

CHAPTER XXV.

“ A heavy responsibility is incurred by those who presume to advise an intending Emigrant in the choice of his adopted country ; difficulties will arise, hardships have to be borne, and disappointments will occur wherever he may bend his course. Dissatisfaction too often ensues, and the emigrant regrets perhaps, that “ home is home be it ever so homely.” But these fond associations cease as circumstances improve, and the emigrant sees his family settled around him in comparative wealth exercising their religious and civil liberties without restraint.”—*Monro on Emigration.*

The responsibility of giving advice is not assumed in this manual. The emigrant can better judge for himself when he has before him a few simple facts, as correct data upon which he may form his opinions. The internal geography of Prince Edward Island has not been made the subject of much remark, for three good and sufficient reasons—1st: the writer has not, during his present work, had sufficient opportunity of visiting thoroughly the different settlements, and marking their progress since he was previously on the ground, and therefore has postponed particularization of the interior, until his means of personal observation are extended, when he hopes again to appear in print with more ample means of doing justice to the Island, which although possessed of no bold or romantic features, yet classes itself pleasantly as a most agreeable place of settlement. 2ndly, the writer is aware that another work is in progress on that subject, by a Presbyterian Minister, the Rev. George Sutherland, of Charlottetown, and as that work is at the instigation, under the authority, and for the use of the Board of Education, as a school book, it is reasonable to expect that when it makes its appearance it will not disappoint its promoters. The third reason is, that great and favorable changes are about taking place in Prince Edward Island.

The long and vexed agitation of the Land Question is in course of settlement, and the Freehold system is about to supplant the tenant system. The nervous feeling about draining the country of its cash is about to give place to a more independent possession of the needful; and Steam Communication will e'er long be a daily privilege with the neighboring Colonies. The Telegraph will add its quota of improvement, when fully organised. The finest Fisheries in the world, will become attractive, when capital finds a resting place on its shores, and the Islanders will obtain a prosperity, never before dreamt of in their Philosophy. For these reasons, a good deal of matter is withheld from this Edition of "The progress and prospects of Prince Edward Island in 1861." But the author hopes to enlarge his sphere of observation, and when the occasion suits again, to appear in a larger, fuller, and more acceptable form of publication.

In bringing this manual to a conclusion, the author feels indebted to many friends for promises of support; he is thankful for every kindness shewn him, and anticipates a friendly verdict, if not on the merits of a small and unpretending production, at least on the disinterested and unaided creation of its pages.

Prince Edward Island has ever been to the writer a place of interest, he has been connected with the Island long enough to have been born there and grown to manhood, and although, many hardships and much sorrow has careered him through his connection with the place, he never leaves it without mingling the regret of departure, with a desire to return.

In bidding the reader ADIEU, the author will be forgiven if he re-produces a few lines he years ago wrote upon his Island home.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

I have wandered in search of some beautiful spot,
For a home that spoke gladness, where life might be free:
But my greatest allurements run back to a cot,
In the Isle of Prince Edward that Gem of the Sea.

I have spoken of joys that are never found there,
And have thought I had got some one else to agree:
But full soon I felt prone from my heart to declare,
For the Isle of Prince Edward that Gem of the Sea.

I have sorrowed to think that my heart should be torn,
From my haven of childhood, where first bent my knee:
But memory turns to my little ones born,
In the Isle of Prince Edward that Gem of the Sea.

And I've fondly attempted to prove what the place,
Which had given me birth and a name was to me:
But alas I was sure to wind up with a trace,
Of the Isle of Prince Edward that Gem of the Sea.

And 'tis thus: let me turn wheresoever I may,
And as earnestly long for whatever I see:
I can covet no greater delight than to stray,
Through the Isle of Prince Edward that Gem of the Sea.

In my wanderings forth then in other fair lands,
The Isle of Prince Edward shall still beckon me,
And in prayer for a blessing, I'll lift up my hands,
For the Isle of Prince Edward that Gem of the Sea.

AU REVOIR.





APPENDIX.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM P. E. ISLAND, IN THE YEAR 1860.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.	Value in Sterling.
CORN —Barley,	United Kingdom,	786 bush.	£100 0 0
Oats,		281,116 "	22,500 0 0
Wheat,		550 "	137 10 0
Pork,		120 bbls.	382 6 8
Potatoes,		11,004 bush.	550 2 0
WOOD —Deals,		1,241,767 feet.	6,173 10 0
Lathwood,		152 cords.	138 0 0
Spars,		52	17 6 8
Timber,		3,424 tons.	3,424 0 0
Miscellaneous,			592 19 0
Value of Exports to the United Kingdom,			£34,015 14 4
Potatoes,	Canada,	4,252 bush.	£201 16 0
Miscellaneous,			488 2 0
Value of Exports to Canada,			£689 18 0
ANIMALS —Horses, Nova Scotia,		9	£162 0 0
Butter		4,807 lbs.	161 18 0
CORN —Barley,		40,695 bush.	4,663 13 8
Oats,		190,664 "	14,385 5 9
Eggs,		42 bls. & box.	73 9 1
FISH —Cod,		2,891 quins.	1,442 3 4
Herrings,		364 bbls.	194 18 0
Mackerel,		322 "	693 7 6
Scale,		747 quins.	238 12 8
Hams and Bacon,		20,345 lbs.	423 17 8
Lard,		188 kegs	161 13 4
Oatmeal,		313 bbls.	312 9 4
Oil (Fish),		2,645 galls.	259 0 0
Pork,		748 bbls.	2,453 16 0
Potatoes,		209,505 bush.	9,717 14 5
Turnips,		9,074 "	310 4 8
WOOD —Boards,		185,000 feet	248 10 0
Plank,		96,000 "	312 0 0
Miscellaneous,			741 7 0
Value of Exports to Nova Scotia,			£36,956 0 5

APPENDIX.

ANIMALS—Cattle, New Brunswick,	76 head	£609	13	4
Horses,	107 "	895	6	8
Sheep,	34 "	23	8	4
Butter,	10,758 lbs.	528	6	8
CORN—Barley,	12,858 bush.	1,607	17	8
Pearl do.,	5,756 lbs.	42	15	8
Oats,	158,012 bush.	12,091	3	4
Eggs,	749 bla.&bxs.	1,879	11	8
Hams and Bacon,	14,284 lbs.	298	1	5
Oatmeal,	113 tons	1,175	2	2
Oil (Fish),	1,280 galls.	135	10	0
Oysters,	4,307 bush.	322	15	0
PORK—Barrels,	322 bbls.	1,047	11	0
Carcasses,	68,476 lbs.	856	0	0
Potatoes,	15,683 bush.	782	18	4
FISH—Cod,	2,637 quins.	1,533	10	0
Herrings,	1,977 bbls.	1,568	8	4
Mackerel,	89 "	199	5	0
Seale,	1,376 quins.	619	4	0
Timber,	128 tons	128	0	0
Wool,	44 sacks	415	13	4
Miscellaneous,		770	1	5

Value of Exports to New Brunswick, £27,530 3 4

ANIMALS—Cattle, Newfoundland,	357 head,	£1679	13	4
Horses,	14 "	236	0	0
Sheep,	346 "	206	10	0
Beef,	303 bbls.	501	15	0
Butter,	5410 lbs.	316	10	0
CORN—Barley,	1274 bush.	162	6	0
Oats	71,117 "	5546	12	8
Eggs,	24 pack.	64	13	2
Hams,	4912 lbs.	102	6	8
Oysters	203 bbls.	40	12	0
PORK—Barrels	136 "	434	0	0
Carcasses,	95	169	13	4
Potatoes,	123,212 bush,	6099	2	10
Turnips	34,881 "	1167	11	8
WOOD—Boards,	189,000 feet,	272	13	4
Plank,	172,900 "	512	2	0
Spars,	212	21	4	0
Staves,	26,000	85	16	0
Miscellaneous,		802	7	5

Value of Exports to Newfoundland, £18,421 9 5

Bacon,	West Indies,	1,068 lbs.	£26	14	0
Oats,		13,037 bush.	1,054	15	0
Pork,		46½ bbls.	155	0	0
Potatoes,		1,579 bush.	75	4	0
WOOD—Plank,		42,000 feet,	168	0	0
Spars,		300	30	0	0
Miscellaneous,			254	5	0

Value of Exports to the West Indies, £1,763 18 0

APPENDIX.

iii

Butter	Bermuda,	244 tubs,	£294	7	4
Codfish,		202 boxes,	113	12	0
Hams and Bacon		3,000 lbs.	62	19	4
Oats,		8,815 bush.	734	11	8
Pork,		81 bbls.	270	0	0
Potatoes,		8,654 bush.	459	14	0
Turnips,		1,183 "	36	8	8
Sheep,		140 head,	412	0	0
Miscellaneous,			342	8	0

Value of Exports to Bermuda, £2401 1 0

CORN—Barley,	United States,	48,133 bush.	£5,940	15	10
Oats,		567,127 bush.	45,403	6	6
Eggs,		971 bls&box.	2,383	1	8
FISH—Alewives,		1,853 bbls.	1,189	12	0
Dry Cod,		3,925 qtls.	2,098	10	0
Pickled do.,		859 bbls.	439	10	0
Herrings,		6,038 "	3,822	16	0
Mackerel,		3,471 "	7,352	0	0
Seale,		1,332 qtls.	554	8	0
Oatmeal,		52 tons,	508	13	4
Oil (Fish),		2,840 galls.	302	0	0
Pork,		16 bbls.	41	0	0
Potatoes,		141,440 bush.	6,766	0	0
Sheepskin		7,230	1,087	12	8
Miscellaneous,			527	10	8

Value of Exports to the United States, £78,405 17 8

ANIMALS—Cattle, St. Pierre,	43 head,	£130	13	4
Sheep,	90 "	49	10	0
Oats,	124 bush.	12	13	4
Potatoes,	3,869 "	175	15	8
WOOD—Boards,	85,000 feet	125	10	4
Plank,	185,600 "	582	9	8
Shingles,	71 M	28	8	0
Spars,	128	15	9	4
Miscellaneous,		129	11	6

Value of Exports to St. Pierre, £1,250 1 2

Total value of Exports, to all countries, }
(exclusive of new vessels,) } Stg. £203,234 8 4

Value of Shipping built during past year—say £61,845 0 0

Vessels Launched, (Registered and received passes), 66.

Register Tonnage, 8,835 tons; O. M., 12,636 tons.

Vessels sold and transferred to other ports, 46.

Register Tonnage, 5618 tons.

FRANCIS LONGWORTH,

Custom House,

Controller of Customs.

Charlottetown, 31st December, 1861.

Prices Current, Charlottetown Market.

ARTICLES.	ISLAND CY.		DECIMAL CY.		STERLING.	
	from	to	from	to	from	to
Beef (small) per lb.	3½d.	7d.	4¾c.	9½c.	2¾d.	4¾d.
Do. by quarter,	3½d.	5d.	4¾c.	6¾c.	2½d.	3½d.
Mutton, per lb.	3½d.	6½d.	4½c.	8¾c.	2½d.	4½d.
Lamb, “		3d.		4c.		2d.
Pork, “	3½d.	4½d.	4½c.	6½c.	2d.	3d.
Do. (small)	5d.	6½d.	6¾c.	8¾c.	3½d.	4½d.
Veal, per lb.	3d.	5d.	4c.	6¾c.	2d.	3½d.
Butter (fresh)	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.	22½c.	25c.	10¾d.	1s.
Do. tub,	1s. 0d.	1s. 1d.	16c.	17½c.	8d.	8¾d.
Cheese per lb.	3d.	5d.	4c.	6¾c.	2d.	3½d.
Tallow, “	9d.	1s. 0d.	12½c.	10c.	6d.	8d.
Lard, “		10d.		13½c.		6¾d.
Ham, “	6d.	7d.	8c.	9½c.	4d.	4¾d.
Pearl Barley,	1½d.	1½d.	2c.	2½c.	1d.	1d.
Flour, per bbl.	42s.	45s.	\$7	\$7.50	28s.	30s.
Do. per lb.	2d.	2½d.	2¾c.	3½c.	1¼d.	1¾d.
Oatmeal,	1½d.	2d.	2c.	2¾c.	1d.	1½d.
Eggs, per doz.	8d.	1s.	10¾c.	16c.	5½d.	8d.
Potatoes, per bush.	1s. 10d.	2s. 2d.	30c.	35c.	1s. 2d.	1s. 5½d.
Carrots, “		2s. 6d.		41c.		1s. 8d.
Peas, per quart,	7d.	8d.	9½c.	10¾c.	4¾d.	5½d.
Wheat per bush	8s. 9s. 6d.		\$1 83	\$1.58	5s. 4d.	6s. 4d.
Barley, “	8s. 4s. 3d.		50c.	71c.	2s.	2s. 10d.
Oats, “		2s. 4d.		38½c.		1s. 6¾d.
Turkeys each,	3s. 6d.	7s.	58c.	\$1.16	2s. 4d.	4s. 8d.
Geese, “	2s.	3s.	33c.	50c.	1s. 4d.	2s.
Fowls, “	7d.	1s. 6d.	9½c.	25c.	4¾d.	1s.
Ducks, “	1s.	1s. 6d.	16c.	25c.	8d.	1s.
Partridges	9d.	1s.	12½c.	16c.	6d.	8d.
Codfish, per qtl.	18s.	20s.	\$3	\$3.33	12s.	13s. 4d.
Salmon, per lb.	1s.	1s. 6d.	16c.	25c.	8d.	1s.
Herrings, per bbl.	25s.	30s.	\$4.16.	\$5	16s. 8d.	20s.
Mackerel, per doz.	2s.	4s.	33c.	66c.	1s. 4d.	2s. d.
Wool, per lb.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	21c.	25c.	10d.	1s.
Hay, per ton,	95s.	105s.	\$15.83	\$17.50	63s. 4d.	70s.
Straw, per cwt.	2s. 6d.	3s.	41c.	50c.	1s. 8d.	2s.
Homespun, per yd	3s. 6d.	6s.	53c.	\$1	2s. 4d.	4s.
Timothy Seed, per bush.	16s.			\$2.68		10s. 8d.
Calfskins, per lb.	7d.	9d.	9½c.	12½c.	4¾d.	6d.
Hides, “	4d.	4½d.	5½c.	6c.	2¾d.	3d.
Sheepskins,	4s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	75c.	\$1.08	3s.	4s. 4d.
Wild Geese,	4s.	6s.	66c.	\$1	2s. 8d.	4s.
Trout, per doz.	6d.	1s.	8c.	16c.	4d.	8d.
Smelts, “		2d.		2¾c.		1½d.
Turnips, per bush.	1s. 2d.			18½c.		9½d.

TABLE of EXPORTS, shewing the number of Bushels Shipped from 1829 to 1859, inclusive.

Year	Oats.	Barley.	Wheat.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	bushels.
1829	47,797	14,471	219
1830	70,189	13,905	795
1831	116,703	17,754	11749
1832	65,747	15,262	9585
1833	73,585	11,089	2253
1834	75,314	19,728	616
1835	113,722	29,117	4074
1836	123,164	16,050	828
1837	63,944	12,638	50
1838	155,783	23,601	270
1839	149,736	22,666	2108
1840	151,881	19,955	27
1841	190,023	14,008	397
1842	196,663	7,646	216
1843	185,585	10,399	829
1844	220,086	13,734	1520
1845	228,760	20,822	2030
1846	200,526	16,589	1200
1847	200,497	9,890	1850
1848	132,829	4,128	—
1849	231,514	10,099	87
1850	326,868	23,917	1402
1851	365,695	30,581	1970
1852	577,695	23,272	320
1853	441,674	21,938	830
1854	456,079	21,026	60
1855	563,871	20,943	311
1856	640,033	42,075	91
1857	597,079	66,208	60
1858	840,331	98,842	—
1859	1,111,970	97,935	—

The Exportation of Oats is a hundred fold and more over that of the year 1825, and so is Barley, the number of Bushels being then, Oats 10,717, Barley 700.

Table of Exports of Potatoes, Turnips, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, shipped from 1829 to 1859, inclusive.

Year.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
	Bushels.	Bushels.			
1829	123,547	2187	910	1272	257
1830	131,419	5737	463	—	101
1831	214,056	2693	288	823	340
1832	82,720	2150	547	813	63
1833	96,651	510	466	657	56
1834	95,176	3082	714	1197	80
1835	145,532	1265	727	1070	57
1836	70,880	1258	862	1492	130
1837	54,674	1492	511	680	20
1838	167,596	6341	461	387	75
1839	166,556	1399	897	280	64
1840	262,986	2821	335	423	146
1841	257,320	1674	716	805	101
1842	119,210	1958	674	1009	108
1843	192,328	3072	333	461	62
1844	301,783	8451	527	559	22
1845	375,819	9894	505	656	72
1846	70,324	8967	467	563	43
1847	34,186	8568	482	684	39
1848	102,316	13,836	393	443	8
1849	188,780	18,940	362	344	9
1850	126,221	25,449	519	219	4
1851	158,569	27,343	460	245	1
1852	236,506	4147	812	636	43
1853	156,232	—	832	503	—
1854	190,294	5863	490	576	8
1855	273,761	37,087	486	360	67
1856	172,511	34,612	647	569	154
1857	269,561	23,136	687	753	307
1858	346,966	16,867	1143	1135	349
1859	465,360	25,950	665	602	—

The export of Turnips in 1825, was only 250 bushels, although the soil of P. E. Island is so well adapted for this root crop, that in 1853, Benjamin Bearisto, Esq., of Princetown Royalty, raised to the acre of Swedes 1367 bushels, of 56 lbs. = 34-tons 3 cwt. 2 qrs.. The seed was supplied by the Royal Agricultural Society, and was sown on the 8th June.

**Table shewing the Exports of Flour, Meal, Fish,
Beef and Pork shipped from 1829 to 1859,
inclusive.**

Year	Flour & meal.		Dry Fish.	P. Fish.	Beef & Pork.	
	Bbls.	Bags.	Quintals.	Barrels.	Bbls.	Car.
1829	527		1537	1122	206	
1830	458		1507	599	244	
1831	2057		1201	946	407	
1832	1190		1058	302	354	
1833	595		305	533	384	
1834	358		1390	1216	283	
1835	2526		2426	128	656	
1836	1514		5219	—	832	
1837	260		3680	723	447	
1838	2930		3810	1482	573	
1839	4082	929	6135	1866	1332	
1840	1993	124	4020	615	995	
1841	2272	487	4255	413	676	
1842	2662	226	2929	1136	613	
1843	943	328	3344	277	104	5
1844	1537	337	5207	205	229	
1845	1599		4125	987	466	
1846	1268	441	7159	1074	1079	
1847	874	335	7350	1057	424	
1848	165	61	8329	635	205	
1849	776	220	6789	715	95	
1850	608	307	5586	728	135	2
1851	180	34	7787	3435	110	20
1852	1888	5	12,035	4999	834	
1853	1165		13,471	6807	658	
1854	1291		8476	3951	519	
1855	3545		11,249	5067	605	239
1856	4801		9137	5039	534	122
1857	2166		14,004	10,197	718	
1858	2260		15,953	11,052	1492	
1859	4135		19,465	10,336	1860	

In 1859 the Export of Dry Fish was nearly eighty times what it was in 1825; and Pickled Fish about 10,000 barrels against about 500.

Table shewing the Government Revenue and Expenditure, from 1829 to 1859.

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1829	4,228	12	0	5,863	6	2
1830	5,232	8	2	6,333	10	0
1831	5,256	13	2	7,772	8	3
1832	9,019	0	8	8,457	13	4
1833	7,656	17	10	13,759	6	5
1834	8,641	18	11	11,953	11	5
1835	9,819	17	10	7,495	7	10
1836	11,513	10	9	8,682	4	0
1837	11,112	16	5	9,424	0	11
1838	11,564	18	9	11,820	18	2
1839	17,011	14	2	13,692	4	5
1840	16,371	7	10	15,632	10	6
1841	12,699	3	2	15,837	18	5
1842	13,745	0	8	17,751	18	2
1843	13,875	19	5	21,308	8	10
1844	15,041	6	3	21,874	8	3
1845	16,092	9	3	21,075	12	3
1846	19,155	5	2	14,971	13	4
1847	25,264	1	9	20,670	10	7
1848	17,792	6	1	23,554	18	5
1849	18,615	1	0	19,739	16	8
1850	22,788	18	4	10,861	3	10
1851	22,896	9	11	24,173	10	11
1852	31,283	9	0	22,285	0	1
1853	35,345	3	5	29,433	6	5
1854	46,033	11	6	52,898	14	7
1855	42,081	2	2	45,289	14	7
1856	40,662	16	9	50,364	12	8
1857	41,456	2	0	48,522	12	5
1858	33,292	2	3	43,268	8	1
1859	41,106	3	10	44,707	12	7

If reference be made to chapter 3, of this work, it will be seen that in 1785 the Government Expenditure was but a little in excess of £150; and from a comparison of the above Revenue and Expenditure totals, the income for 1785 must have been even less.

TABLE shewing the Sources of Revenue for the
Years 1859 and 1860.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	1859.	1860.
post Duty, Charlottetown	£21,153 5 11½	£20,923 3 6
“ Georgetown	1,832 10 1	2,105 7 3½
“ Malpeque	833 18 4	560 12 0
“ Bedeque	2,021 15 2	3,010 6 1
“ Grand River	335 9 8½	189 0 7½
“ New London	69 14 8½	216 6 6½
“ Crapaud	278 10 1	472 6 9½
“ Murray Harbor	247 3 3	204 3 8½
“ St. Peter's	213 3 8	217 19 6
“ Tignish	105 14 3	
“ Cascumpec	478 5 8½	373 18 10½
“ Souris	1,704 16 2½	767 7 0½
“ Rustico	43 15 11½	20 11 0
“ Pinette	75 0 11	37 3 0
“ Orwell	79 15 1½	88 12 2
Light and Anchorage Duty	1,151 2 8½	906 6 4
Land Assessment	4,643 6 3½	4,607 10 2½
Public Lands	2,054 0 9	4,767 3 10
Own Lands	510 14 2	277 10 8
Rent of Warren Farm	27 15 6	
Land Money	0 12 0	11 3 6
Post Office	947 18 0½	1,385 0 0
Colonial Secretary's Fees	188 7 11	204 12 7
Magistrate's Fees	341 18 3	385 1 6
Common House Fees	49 0 3	52 15 6
City Fees	19 4 0	2 8 0
Warehouse Fees	27 2 9½	61 14 3
Land Assessment	3 19 6	4 3 8
Grant from Nova Scotia	240 0 0	240 0 0
License	351 10 0	435 0 0
Rent of Barracks	19 7 6	11 0 0
Annual Interest on Bonds	667 0 4	587 17 7
Fines and Penalties	103 10 6	129 1 0
Whisky Sales	85 3 7	
Harbage	39 16 10	
Insurance	227 0 4½	23 7 10½
Miscellaneous	40 13 6½	34 19 10
	£41,106 3 10½	£43,113 13 5

NOTES OF A GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION IN A PART OF
QUEEN'S COUNTY, P. E. ISLAND.*

The inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, though well aware of the agricultural excellence of their beautiful Province, appear to have formed but a low estimate of its interest as a field of geological enquiry. When a stranger enquires respecting the structure of the Island, he is either informed that it is entirely an alluvial deposit of sand and clay, or that it is based upon unvarying strata of red sand stone, affording no indications of anything either interesting or profitable. Such conclusions with respect to any country, can scarcely be correct. There is probably no part of the world incapable of rewarding the attention of a careful observer of its rock formation, and certainly few which do not afford some mineral production, sufficiently valuable to form objects of profitable industry. Trusting that P. E. Island would not be an exception to this general truth, I was induced, during a recent visit to Charlottetown, to spend a day or two in a rapid and cursory examination of a few parts of the neighbouring country. The results of these excursions having been in some respects different from those which I had anticipated, and being new to some of my friends in Charlottetown, I have prepared a short notice of them, with the view of directing to the geology of your province, a greater degree of attention than it has yet received.

Crossing Charlottetown harbor at the ferry, red sand stone appears on the opposite shore, and as we proceed eastward, the country preserves its rather level character and red coloured soil. On approaching the shore, about three miles from the ferry, hills of moderate elevation appear, sloping gently to the

* From a correspondent to the Royal Gazette, signed 'D.', and dated Pictou, August 2, 1842.

water, and the coast displays a series of low points, terminated by red sand stones, which, though not hard, have better resisted the wearing action of the waves, than the softer strata which have occupied the intermediate creeks; passing through Cherry Valley, the country has the same appearance until we enter the by-road to Orwell or Gallows Point, when the soil loses its bright red colour and assumes a greyish tint, and more argillaceous composition, indicating to the geological traveller a change in the composition of the rocks beneath. On reaching the extremity of the cape, a good section of a considerable variety of rocks may be seen. Their dip is to the E. S. E. by compass, (variation about 18 deg. W.) at an angle of only 6 degrees; consequently, in proceeding along the shore to the westward, lower and older rocks appear cropping out from beneath those which overlie them. Commencing with those which are higher in order, red and brown sand stone of soft and rather coarse texture occupy a considerable portion of the shore, projecting in low reefs into the sea, and rising to the height of a few yards in a water-worn cliff. Beneath these appear harder grey sand stones, containing grey and brown impure lime-stone, in beds a few inches in thickness. One of these beds contains a number of fragments of fossil plants, in a very imperfect state of preservation. Similar lime-stone is found at Crown Point and Governor's Island, and probably at many other places on the coast. Where it can be procured without much cost, it might be found useful to the farmer. From the quantity of sand contained in it, the heat employed in burning it must not be very intense, otherwise it will be fused into slags. Beneath these strata is a bed of sand stone, containing small nodules of red ochre, and in one place the impression of a large fossil tree, whose wood has disappeared, leaving a mould which has been filled with ochreous clay. Proceeding in the same direction we find beds of considerable thickness consisting of grey and brown clay, apparently without coal or fossils. Beneath

these are several beds of brownish sandstone of various qualities, one stratum appearing to be sufficiently hard for building purposes. Imbedded in one of these layers appear some large fossil trees, one of them nearly three feet in diameter; they are prostrate and much flattened by pressure, and the place once occupied by their wood is now filled with a hard dark-coloured silicious (flinty) stone, which, when polished in thin slices and examined by the microscope, displays the structure of the original wood. These trees appear to have been partially decomposed before they were submitted to the petrifying process, and the rents caused by decay are now filled with red coloured crystals of Sulphate of Barytes. In some of the specimens the fissures are coated with silicious crystals, and portions of some of the trunks consist of a soft carbonaceous ironstone, retaining the woody structure. Having prepared several slices of one of these fossils, and examined them with a microscope, I found a structure composed of elongated cells, similar to those of coniferous trees, (pines, firs, &c.) but could perceive no trace of the disks and reticulations on the walls of the cells which characterise the wood of these plants, and even the medullary rays were very indistinct. Though it is probable therefore that these trees were coniferous plants, somewhat similar to pines, the species, whether recent or fossil, to which they belong is uncertain.*

Their appearance in these sand stones carries back our thoughts to a period when Prince Edward Island was a tract of submarine sand, in which drift trees were imbedded and preserved, and which has since been indurated and partially elevated above the level of the sea. In another of these sand stone beds are the remains of a large tree compressed to

* In the coal measure sand stones of Pictou, two species of fossil coniferal, one similar to *Pinites Wilhami*, the other resembling recent pines, are found abundantly. The specimens from Orwell Point merely resemble the latter species. A specimen of the wood from Orwell Point has been placed in the collection of the Mechanics' Institute at Charlottetown.

the thickness of an inch, and converted into friable shining coal, (lignite) coloured in some places with green carbonate of copper.

The rocks at this place much resemble the upper parts of the coal formation of Nova Scotia; and although no fossils, characteristic of coal measure rocks, except the coniferous trunks before mentioned, were discovered, it is not improbable that they may be contemporary formations, and in this case the greater part of the red sand stone of Prince Edward Island corresponds with the upper red sand stone of Nova Scotia. The geological antiquity of this Island is therefore not inferior to that of many parts of the neighbouring continent. If this view be correct, it is rather remarkable that beds of gypsum and limestone, with shells similar to those of Nova Scotia have not yet been found in Prince Edward Island. Since my return to Charlottetown, I have been informed that on a part of the shore of Cherry Valley, nearly in a line with the strike of the rocks at Orwell Point, similar strata appear, and that pieces of coal are occasionally picked up on the beach. I had not time to visit this place, but would recommend it to the attention of future explorators. On a subsequent excursion to De Sable, I found the prevailing rock to be red sand stone. In this direction the hills are more numerous and higher than those near Charlottetown, and on the summits of some of them the edges of the sand stone strata appear very near the surface. Beds cropping out in this manner on the hills, being the hardest in that part of the country, would probably afford stone suitable for building. At De Sable, and other places along this coast, pieces of silicified wood are abundant among the loose stones in the fields. They are similar to those found at Orwell Point, but are more compact, and without Sulphate of Barytes. Not having many opportunities of examining the rocks on the shore, I was unable to discover any of this fossil wood in its original place in the sand stone beds, from which the fragments now found in the fields must have been derived.

In Prince Edward Island, as in other parts of North America, the rocks which form the basis of the country are covered with a deposit of sand clay and fragments of stone, indicating the action, at some former period, of powerful currents of water, and probably of other agents. In the neighbourhood of Charlottetown, this deposit consists of red coloured sand and clay, derived from the abrasion of the subjacent rocks, intermixed with fragments of red sand stone usually small. Westward of Charlottetown, it contains in some places great numbers of rounded and water-worn masses of this stone, and wherever I had an opportunity of examining it, also a few fragments of coarse grey sand stone, differing from any which appeared in place.

Scattered over the surface at long intervals, a few of these erratic blocks, tho' rare, appear to be rather uniformly dispersed, and some of them are of large dimensions. Their small number in the vicinity of Charlottetown, is rather remarkable, as I have been informed that they are very numerous in the northern parts of the Island, and on the opposite shore of Nova Scotia they are extremely abundant. As these blocks belong to formations much more ancient than those found in P. E. Island, and not occurring in places within great distance of it, they afford a striking indication of the power and extent of the last great revolution to which the earth has been subjected.

This closes the Geological "Notes" of 1842, and we will now proceed with that part of Dr. Gesner's report that relates to

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY.

The Science of Geology embraces the facts ascertained in regard to the Physical and Chemical structure of the earth. Extending to the soil, it contributes aid to practical agriculture, and by explaining the causes to which the covering of the earth owes its origin, it points to improvement in the production of plants.

The chief parts of all the stratified rocks, are sand stones, limestones and clays, under different degrees of hardness. If these rocks, and even those of volcanic origin, are exposed to the operations of frost, rain and atmosphere, a soil results. The soils produced by the disintegration of the solid masses of the crust of the earth, brought forth the plants found in a fossil state, and therefore partake of the character of the rocks from which they had been derived. The surface of a bed of diluvial gravel soon forms a soil, after its covering is removed, and the plants that grow upon it, soon deposit a quantity of vegetable matter, which adds fertility. Very frequently rocks are covered with a soil that has resulted from dilapidation, and it has been already shewn that diluvial matter had been transported from one place to another, over great distances, and being intermixed with the native covering of other districts, a diversity of soils has followed, recognised by Geology. The soils of granitic and trappean mountains are peculiar in themselves. In gypseous districts the soil frequently contains so much sulphate of lime that it is sterile, and in tracts of limestone the land is sometimes barren from a superabundance of carbonate of lime. It is by the mixture of mineral ingredients of the earth that the surface is fruitful, to produce which many powerful natural agencies are employed by a ruling Providence.

The fertility of a tract will, in some degree, depend upon the nature of the subsoil, sometimes the plant-bearing earth reposes upon pebbles of sand, which allow the water to escape too rapidly. In dry seasons the crops of such fields will suffer from a lack of moisture. A subsoil of clay will prevent the water from descending, as too much moisture may thereby be present, and artificial draining rendered necessary. Many of the sandy soils owe their fertility to their substratum. Mineral, vegetable, and animal matter, when exposed to the operation of the frost, heat, moisture, &c., undergo important chemical changes, and plants themselves change the character of the ground upon which they flourish. The trees of the forest and indigenous plants have arranged themselves in groups on the kinds of soils most favorable to their growth, and when these trees and plants are cut down they are succeeded by other varieties; rotation of crop in agriculture is thus clearly indicated by nature —

Soils are the basis on which plants fix their roots and sustain upright positions, and they supply vegetable food during their growth. This food is of a complex nature, and is not well understood. By some philosophers it has been called humus, humic acid, ulmin, ulmic acid, crenic acid, &c. It is described as being a black substance, capable of being dissolved by the alkalies and ammonia, and when thus dissolved, it is supposed to enter plants and supply them with carbon; but, from the experiments of Professor Playfair and others, it appears that the carbon of plants is chiefly derived from the atmosphere. Certain it is that dry sand, driven before the winds, contains neither vegetable matter nor carbon, and will not produce plants. The Island that is raised from the sea by a volcano, and the crumbling surface of the naked rock, where there is no appreciable quantity of carbon, will produce vegetables, and cause seeds, deposited by birds of passage, to grow.

Soils consist chiefly of sand, lime and clay, with which are mixed certain saline and organic substan-

ces, in variable proportion. It has been ascertained by chemical analysis, that in order to be fertile, a soil must contain certain quantities of these mineral, saline and vegetable substances, some of which are found in the ash of plants. It is not only necessary that those substances should be present, but they must exist in certain quantities, and it is their proper adjustment that renders the soil most productive. It should be the principal object of the farmer to study the soil he cultivates, the kind of crop most favorable, and the means necessary for its improvement, chemistry, mineralogy and geology being brought to his aid.

The object of chemical analysis is to obtain an accurate knowledge of the constituents of the best kinds of soil for different crops, and to compare them with the elements of soils that are unproductive. By such a comparison, the substances that are deficient in sterile earth, are readily discovered and may be supplied by artificial means. It might be expected that from a course so simple and plain, knowledge could be gained, whereby the most barren waste could immediately be rendered fertile. It is true that the rapid advances of geology and chemistry, have brought this desirable end in view, yet nature sometimes seems to mock the efforts of art, and science is unable to control the physical world. The electric currents set in motion by the decomposition of mineral matter, are but imperfectly understood, nor has their influence upon vegetation been brought within the control of the agriculturist. The differences and vicissitudes of climate, the variations of the atmosphere, heat, dryness, moisture, &c., all exercise influences over the growth of plants, but their causes are beyond the reach of art or industry.

The analysis of soils and minerals is an art that requires sound chemical knowledge and skill in manipulation. Time and patient investigation are necessary to obtain correct results. Heretofore this branch of chemistry has been undervalued by agricultural bo-

dies, and men have turned away from the pursuit in disgust, or they have only applied themselves to the study when they may have been professionally employed.

The soils of Prince Edward Island may be divided into two classes. The varieties of the first class have been derived from the rocks of the Island, and occupy the greater part of the surface, and from the presence of the oxide of iron, they are almost universally red, or of a chocolate color. The other is of foreign origin, having been brought in during the boulder formation already adverted to. The soils are almost universally of that description called sandy loam, but probably in no part of British America can a district of equal size be found where the soils are so similar to each other, and where they are so generally fertile. I have divided the soils of the Island into five varieties, namely:

Silicious, or sandy soil.

Argillo-silicious—sandy loam.

Argillaceous—clay loam.

Calcareous—or marly soil.

Peaty soil.

For the purpose of illustration, it may be stated, that if 100 parts of dry soil contain 10 parts of clay, it may be called a sandy soil. If it contain from 10 to 30 per cent. of clay, a sandy loam—and if from 30 to 60 per cent. of clay it may be denominated a clay loam. The latter proportion of clay was not seen in any of the soil of the Island. The calcareous or marly clay soils contain from 5 to 10 per cent. of lime, either in the phosphate or carbonate, or both, and it has been chiefly derived from the decomposition of shells. Besides these, there are small tracts of peaty soil in which vegetable matter predominates. These divisions may be considered arbitrary, yet they are useful until some general scale shall be established by analytical chemists.

The simple operations of analysis may be performed by the farmers. All the roots, with the gravel and

coarser sand of the dry soil submitted to examination, may be removed by sieves. The sand is almost universally silicious: if it contains lime it will effervesce in dilute muriatic acid, and may be tested as a calcareous soil. To ascertain the quantity of lime present in any soil, a quantity in a fine state should be burned in the air, 100 or 200 grains may then be well stirred in a pint of water mixed with a wine glass full of muriatic acid, after the mixture has stood two hours, having been occasionally stirred, the water is to be poured off; the soil must then be heated to redness, and, when weighed, the loss will be nearly that of the lime it contained.

The quantity of vegetable or organic matter may be determined by drying the soil well, and burning a weighed quantity in the air, the loss approximating the quantity of organic matter. By these simple operations farmers might make useful comparisons between their richest and poorest soils, and be directed to the fertilising substances required by the latter.

The silicious or sandy soils are found on very part of the Island, their colours are red or light gray, frequently a thin stratum of white sand is turned up by the plough, and which, in some countries, would be considered quite sterile, but this white sand most frequently rests upon a pliable red sand stone sub-soil, containing a small quantity of the carbonate of lime, and often produces good crops of barley and oats. It is much improved by deep or sub-soil ploughing, and the application of clay, and more especially marsh, or "muscle mud," would prove highly advantageous.

The argillo-silicious soils are also abundant. In general they are a brisk red sandy loam, well adapted for all kinds of grain, clover, lucern and potatoes. When first cleared, many of these lands will produce two crops of wheat and a crop of potatoes, and, by being turned out to pasture, or inclosed for mowing, will yield a crop of wheat every four years without manure. Few lands in the British Provinces possess

a similar degree of fertility. The virgin soil of this variety sometimes contains four per cent. of the carbonate of lime, while in the older cultivated fields there is seldom more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of that mineral. The difference in the quantity of lime carried off by the crops, should be supplied by the farmer. In many instances there appears to be a deficiency of vegetable matter, compost of peat, with peat ashes or lime are therefore required, for renovation. The argillaceous or clay loam exists in small quantities from its retentive properties, it withstands the drought and frequently brings forth heavy crops of grain and grass, peat ashes or lime is worthy of trial upon them, as muscle mud or marsh mud are too tenacious for stubborn clays.

The calcareous or marly soil has resulted from the decomposition of the great quantities of oyster shells brought to the uplands by the native savages in past ages. They are found upon the borders of the bays and rivers, where they afford rich supplies of manure. The carbonate and phosphate of lime applied to the soil in proper quantities, greatly improve it, but in situations where the surface consists of only those shells, sterility prevails. By burning or grinding these ancient Indian collections, and distributing them widely over the land, great benefit results. Five tons of peat mixed with one ton of calcined oyster shells form a most valuable compost.

The peaty soils are limited, and from too great a quantity of vegetable matter are not productive. Their improvement will consist in proper draining, the application of lime and the argillaceous earths. It has been believed by many that the soils of the Island are generally deficient in lime. Lands that have been under cultivation for many years would be improved by that mineral, judiciously applied. It should be remembered, however, that the sub-strata of rocks—the origin of a great portion of the soils—contain lime, and those soils are more calcareous than those of the neighbouring Provinces, which may, in some degree, account for their greater pro-

ductiveness in the kinds of grain. It is believed to be impossible to grow wheat from a soil that contains no phosphate of lime. But this phosphate is readily supplied from the shells so numerous in the bays, rivers and creeks, and the bones and offal of fish.

OF SOILS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE ISLAND
SUBMITTED TO CAREFUL EXAMINATION.

The roots, sticks, pebbles, coarse sand and other bodies supposed to be nearly inert, were removed from the soils, only the fine materials of which were analysed.

No. 1 was from a field of medium fertility at Bedeque, bearing a moderate crop of potatoes, which had been smitten by the prevailing blight. It contained of 100 grains—

Water	-	-	-	-	3	0
Matter expelled by heat, chiefly vegetable,					11	5
Carbonate of lime,	-	-	-	-	1	5
Phosphate of lime,	-	-	-	-	1	0
Peroxide of iron,	-	-	-	-	2	5
Silicia, or fine silicious sand,	-	-	-	-	74	0
Allumina,	-	-	-	-	6	0
Carb. Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	0	5
Oxide of manganese, a trace,	-	-	-	-	0	0
					100	0

No. 2 was taken from a field that produces fair crops of wheat, clover, and potatoes—

Water,	-	-	-	-	4	0
Vegetable matter,	-	-	-	-	12	5
Carbonate of lime,	-	-	-	-	2	0
Phosphate of lime,	-	-	-	-	1	5
Oxide of iron,	-	-	-	-	2	0
Silica	-	-	-	-	66	5
Alumina,	-	-	-	-	10	0
Carbonate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	0	5
Oxide of manganese,	-	-	-	-	1	0
Potash, a trace,				Soda, do. do.		
					100	0

No. 3, from a parcel of land under grass, near Charlottetown—

Water,	-	-	-	-	3	5
Vegetable or organic matter,	-	-	-	-	8	0
Carbonate of lime,	-	-	-	-	1	0
Phosphate of lime—a trace,						
Oxide of iron,	-	-	-	-	3	5
Oxide of Manganese,	-	-	-	-	0	5
Silica,	-	-	-	-	76	5
Alumina,	-	-	-	-	5	5
Potash,	-	-	-	-	0	5
				loss,	1	0
					100	0

No. 4 was taken from a farm at Georgetown—

Water,	-	-	-	-	5	0
Vegetable Matter,	-	-	-	-	12	0
Carbonate of lime,	-	-	-	-	2	0
Oxide of Iron,	-	-	-	-	5	5
Alluvium,	-	-	-	-	6	0
Silica,	-	-	-	-	69	5
Magnesia—a trace,	-	-	-	-	0	0
					100	0

No. 5 was taken from a burnt tract covered by ferns, on the road between Charlottetown and St. Peter's:—

Water,	-	-	-	-	3	0
Organic matter,	-	-	-	-	7	5
Carbonate of lime,	-	-	-	-	1	5
Oxide of iron	-	-	-	-	3	5
Oxide of manganese,	-	-	-	-	1	5
Silica,	-	-	-	-	76	0
Alumina,	-	-	-	-	6	0
				loss,	1	0
					100	0

Before leaving this part of the subject, some notice may be taken of the sources of manure and other fertilising substances. On lands that have long

been cultivated there can be no doubt of the utility of lime.

Peat is already employed by some farmers, who haul it from the bogs direct to their lands, but thus applied, it seldom is of much value. The water that drains from newly dug peat frequently contains the sulphate of Iron, and acids by no means favourable to vegetation, and dry peat imparts little to the soil except vegetable matter. Burning peat and applying the ashes in compost with unburnt peat, deleterious acids are neutralized and the mass brought into a state of fermentation. Lime has a similar but more powerful effect. Peat may be very advantageously thrown into the barn yard, to absorb the urine that is usually allowed to escape, and being mixed with the excrement of animals its properties are improved without much loss in the value of the stable manure.

Muscle mud is a most valuable fertilizer, an alluvium containing living and dead shells, the latter being in a state of decomposition. It contains a considerable quantity of phosphate and carbonate of lime, so necessary to wheat and other kinds of grain.

Marsh mud or alluvium of the sea, is abundant at the mouths of the rivers and creeks, and contains alumina, and silex with lime and decomposed marine plants. From its tenacity it is peculiarly adapted to light sandy soils. In Nova Scotia it is employed as a manure on wheat growing lands with permanent advantage. One hundred loads per acre laid on during the autumn, will be pulverised during the frosts of winter and incorporated with the soil in the ensuing spring. Black mud or muck consists chiefly of decomposed vegetables, and is properly classed with peat.

Lime may be obtained by burning oyster shells (numerous on many of the shores). The bones and offal of fish are also employed as manure, and during the process of putrefaction, the gases are retained by a covering of clay or earth.

Beach sand, when it contains a quantity of shells in a finely divided state, might be advantageously employed on stiff clays, some of which effervesce briskly in diluted muriatic acid. Sea weed may be gathered on the shores, and thousands of farmers might be supplied with manure at a cheap rate.

CATALOGUE of Rocks, Minerals, Fossils, &c., collected on Prince Edward Island, and deposited in the Library of the Legislature, by DR. GESNER.

Sulphate of Barytes, from Gallows Point.
 Copper Ore—Governor's Island.
 Cupreous Rock, do. do.
 Black Oxide of Manganese—Murray Harbor
 and other places.
 Hydrous peroxide of Iron Ore, or Bog Iron
 Ore—at several localities.
 Red Marl—Governor's Island.
 White do. do. do.
 Gray Sandstone—Gallows Point.
 Chocolate coloured do.
 Mixed Micaceous Sandstone, (common.)
 Portion of Fossil tree—Gallows Point.
 Common Red Sandstone.
 Sandstone changed by trap dike at Hog Is-
 land.
 Common Compact Clay.
 Limestone—Orwell Bay.
 do. Gallows Point.
 do. Hillsborough Bay.
 do. Common on the west shore.
 Red Conglomerate Limestone—common.
 Limestone—Mill's Point, Indian River.
 Coralluei Limestone, do. do.
 Limestone—Governor's Island.
 do. Bedeque.
 do. Grand River.

LAND COMMISSION!
HON. MR. HOWE'S EXPOSITION OF THE AWARD.

(From the *Examiner*, August 26, 1861.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 1861.

MR. HOWE said that his visit to the Island, at the present time, was unconnected with the Land Question. He had come solely with a view to render the Steamboat service on the Gulf more perfect and useful to both Provinces. On his arrival here, however, he had seen in one of the papers what appeared to be a garbled and inaccurate report of the Award, and had thought it due to his brother Commissioners and to the people of the Colony to correct those errors, which he had done in a letter, over his own signature, which they would find in the *Examiner*. He had yesterday received a note from Benjamin Davies, Esq., Chairman of a Committee of Delegates, enclosing a copy of a letter which that gentleman had addressed on the 16th of August to the Hon. John H. Gray, requesting to be favored with an outline of the Commissioners' Report. He thought it his duty under all the circumstances, and to satisfy the very natural anxiety of the people, to intimate to Mr. Davies that if the Delegates would call upon him he would be happy to give them any information in his power. This meeting had grown out of those communications. He saw no necessity for mystery in the matter; on the contrary, the sooner the general principles embodied in the Report of the Royal Commissioners were universally known in the Island the sooner all parties would prepare for the legislation which would be required to give effect to it. The Report itself had been sent to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to be laid at the foot of the Throne. The Commissioners would have been glad to have sent forward a copy for the information of the people whose interests were so deeply involved, but in our monarchical country there were certain forms, which, however they might sometimes seem to retard public business, it was graceful and prudent to observe. In accordance with official etiquette, therefore, it had been deemed proper that the Report should be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor through the Secretary of State. He had no doubt that it would be printed in England and sent to the Island without any unnecessary delay. He had no copy with him, and of course could not pretend to give them from memory more than an outline of

a document that covered hundreds of pages. He would do his best, however, to explain the general views and decisions propounded by the Commissioners.

In the *Examiner* of yesterday there was an abstract that was in the main very accurate. There was one paragraph, however, which though correct so far as it went, did not convey the entire judgment of the Commissioners. The paragraph read thus :—

“ The Commission consider that the original grants were improvident, and the conditions not complied with ; but owing to the lapse of time, it is deemed inexpedient to interfere with them. The Commission are of opinion that the Government of the Colony have always had and still possess the power to establish a Court of Escheat.”

This is true, so far as it goes. The Government of Prince Edward Island always had, like all the other Colonial Governments, the right to Escheat lands as part of its Constitution. But the Commissioners decide, that as this right has not been exercised for 43 years, that as the Crown had expressly instructed the Governors not to sanction any such measures—as though power had changed hands, no political party had resorted to this remedy, it was now too late to talk about Escheat, and that a solution of the difficulties must be sought in other directions. Besides, the Commissioners were opposed to Escheat, because if the original grants were annulled all title would be swept away. Freehold and leasehold would be alike unsettled, and it did not follow, even if juries could be got to despoil the grantees, that the lands would belong to those who occupied them. For these, and other reasons, it would be seen by the Report that the Commissioners while recognizing the abstract power of the Government, put aside the plan of escheating the lands as impracticable and absurd at the present day.

On one point Mr. Howe said that he wished to offer an explanation. It was very natural that the people of Prince Edward Island should be impatient of delay, and anxious for an early decision. But he had known a Chancery suit involving the title to a single estate to last for fourteen years. It was no uncommon thing for a suit about land in our Common Law Courts to run over two or three terms. The Commissioners were all busy men, surrounded by public and personal engagements. A million of acres were involved in the Land Question, and the rights and interests of 70 or 80,000 people. It could hardly be said that the Commissioners, in adjudicating upon the varied and momentous questions covered by their Commission, in eighteen months, could be charged with want of zeal, decision and industry. For himself he would have preferred to have had another

year, because although he believed that they had exhausted the evidence, and carefully examined the bearings of every question, still another year might have been well spent in reviewing the whole case, and in giving to the language of the Report greater condensation and precision. But the Commissioners had felt from the first that every hour's delay was fatal or injurious to some existing interest. They had, therefore, not only given to the Commission all their leisure hours when separated, but when together had labored most assiduously. At Rothsay he was rarely in bed after four o'clock, and the daily labours of the Commission never closed till six. He trusted, therefore, that all parties would be satisfied that there had been no unnecessary delay.

Upon another point it was due to all parties that an explanation should be made. When the Commissioners were here last summer they held an open Court for weeks together in all parts of the Island, and heard everybody, either personally or by delegate. A vast body of testimony was thus accumulated, but as almost everybody was a witness for himself, or gave testimony under strong party or personal bias, it became indispensable that the Commissioners should be in a position to check the statements by returns and information collected by a competent person whose errand to the Island nobody knew. To perform this service Mr. George Wightman was selected, and as that gentleman was perhaps not much known here, it might be satisfactory to the people to know something about him. George Wightman was born on the banks of the Shubenacadie, and has been familiar with farms and farming from his boyhood. Having a natural turn for science, he taught himself engineering, and when Sir James Kempt came to our Province from the battle fields of the continent, where he had seen Napoleon's great roads, he brought with him McAdam's Treatise, and began to turn the public attention to the improvements suggested. At that time all our great roads ran over the hills. Wightman was employed to resurvey them, and many of the best roads of our country we owe to his skill and to that of the young men who he trained in this service. When the St. Andrew's Railroad was commenced he sought employment on that work, where he learned and taught a good deal. When the line from St John to Shediac was commenced, Mr. Light, who knew Wightman's value, took him there, and has assured me that in the completion of that great work Wightman's practical knowledge and experience were of the utmost value. A man so trained was just the man we wanted, particularly when we knew that his character and simple habits placed him above all temptation. The value returns tables, and observations, appended to their report, would

justify the selection. These contained a vast deal of information touching the soil, timber, sales of land, fertilizers and productive power of the Island; which would be found of great value, and the scientific deductions drawn from the Census Returns would be found of great use to all parties who might be called upon to fix hereafter the value of the farms. It had been objected that Mr. Wightman's mission had not been announced, but if it had been, the very object would have been defeated, because he would have been liable, as we were, to be misled by those whose interests colored or exaggerated their statements.

Mr. Howe said that he was happy to be able to assure the Delegation that the Commissioners had acted in a spirit of harmony. They had discussed every point with the most perfect frankness—had never decided anything by a vote, but had invariably come to a common conclusion. The Report was of course unanimous. It was due to his brother Commissioners to say that both Mr. Gray and Mr. Ritchie had, from the first, acted in an elevated and fair spirit. Had the Commissioners merely represented opposite interests, antagonism, and a majority and a minority report, ending in no practical advantage, would have been the result of their labours. That in a document so voluminous some errors might be found, was more than probable; that the whole would be sharply criticised, he well knew, but he had no fears but what that, when carefully read and fairly weighed, justice would be done to the Commissioners by the great body of the people.

The first part of the Report contained a history of the Land Question, down to the appointment of the Commission. To understand the question and to prepare this narrative had cost a deal of labour. Public correspondence and documents of various kinds, scattered over old journals, newspaper files and pamphlets, embracing a period of 70 or 80 years, had to be searched for, read and collated. Their thanks were due to gentlemen on all sides who had directed their attention to many of these documents; but they had to be studied, and the study of them necessarily took up much time. The Commissioners did not consider that they were in a condition to decide till these old files had been searched, till the evidence collected here had been digested, and until Mr. Wightman's labours had also been brought to a close. When all these sources of information had been exhausted, not a moment had been lost in deciding upon general principles, and preparing and signing the Award.

Gentlemen present would readily comprehend the heavy responsibility which rested upon the Commissioners. As

jurors they would not decide upon the title to a single fellow subject's estate without grave doubt and deliberation, and a sense of heavy obligation to do what was just and right. How much more onerous the burthen when a million of acres, and the rights of thousands, were involved. It was a relief to feel the burden off the mind; it was, perhaps, too much to hope that the verdict would give universal satisfaction.

Coming to the main question referred to them, the Commissioners decided that the granting away of the whole Island in blocks of 20,000 acres each, was an improvident exercise of the prerogative of the Crown. But even improvident grants can only be revoked by a legal process, which had never been resorted to. There was no doubt that all the grants were forfeited for breach of conditions in not settling the lands with foreign Protestants. There is little doubt that they were forfeited over and over again for non-settlement and non-payment of Quit Rents, but as the Crown was the sole judge in all these cases—as the Crown not only did not avail itself of the laches of the subject, but actually forgave them and confirmed their titles by authoritative declarations over and over again, the Commissioners justly decide, yielding everything that Mr. Cooper and other gentlemen have ever claimed, that the title of the proprietors cannot now be disturbed. With respect to the leases it is equally clear, that when a man had signed a lease, and in a written document had signed an acknowledgment of title, it was too late for him to ask the Commissioners to pronounce that bad which he had himself confirmed. All leases must, therefore, be regarded as valid and binding on all parties.

As regarded the Quit Rents the Commissioners considered the Treasury minute binding, and that all arrears were remitted up to that period. As long as the Land Tax Act remained on the Statute Book, no Quit Rents could be collected. When that Act was repealed the Quit Rent of course revived.

It was apparent, then, that the conversion of the leasehold tenure into freehold could only be accomplished by a compromise, and it appeared to the Commissioners that an extension of the principles of the Land Purchase Act passed by the Island Legislature some years ago, offered the fairest basis of compromise—the best solution of the difficulty that could be devised. The Commissioners therefore strongly recommend to Her Majesty's Government to guarantee a Loan to the Colony of £100,000 sterling, to be loaned on the pledge of the general revenue of the Island, to be applied to the purchase of the estates, and repaid out

of the money paid by the tenants for the conversion of their tenures. With a cash account to this extent at the disposal of the Government, the competition of proprietors for the money would determine the value of lands. There would be no necessity for coercion. The estates would be bought at prices which would enable the Government to resell them low, and to remit all the arrears as had been done in respect of the Selkirk and Worrell Estates. If the prices paid for those properties formed any criterion, then for about 2s. 6d. sterling per acre 800,000 acres could be relieved from the leasehold tenure. Adding what was already free, there would remain but about 160,000 acres which could easily be purchased as the proceeds of the Selkirk and Worrell Estates came in. If the prices demanded were higher the operations might take a longer time; but far and above all other solutions of the difficulty this mode was certainly to be preferred.

This was the first solution of existing difficulties recommended by the Commissioners, and it was in their opinion, far above and beyond all others, the best. But should the Imperial Government decline to guarantee a Loan, or the Provincial Government refuse to tender the securities, then other remedies were provided. There were two. It was in evidence before the Commissioners that some leasehold properties are selling at high prices, and that for others the landlords had refused from the tenants 20s. sterling an acre. It was clear that, however valuable these properties might be, the landlord's interest in them was but 20 years' purchase. The Commissioners then award, that when any tenant shall tender to his landlord 20 years purchase, or £100, the landlord shall be bound to give him a deed, and if the tenant pays in cash, a deduction of 10 per cent. Under this clause tenants can at once, and without delay, convert their farms and become freeholders. If the tenant is not prepared to pay the money down, he may pay by instalments of £10 a year for ten years, the rent diminishing as the instalments are paid.

But many farms are not worth 20 years' purchase, and many are worth very little. To provide for all such cases the Commissioners award, that any tenant who wants to purchase may tender to his landlord what he conceives to be the value of his farm, say £30 or £40. If the landlord accepts there is an end of the matter. If he declines he must appoint an arbitrator, the tenant appoints another, and if these two cannot agree they appoint a third. These three men fix the price to be paid for the farm. If it exceeds the tenant's offer the tenant pays the expense of the arbitration. If it does not, the expenses are to be

paid by the landlord. The award is final and binding on all parties without appeal. The expenses could not exceed a few pounds. By this simple machinery, said Mr. Howe, every lease in the Island may be converted into freehold should the British Government, which I trust it will not, decline to guarantee a loan.

The process of arbitration was common in all our Courts. The people were familiar with it. There would of course be decisions as various as the localities, and the materials of which these simple tribunals were composed. But that could not be helped. The Commissioners would much have preferred a skilful valuer for the whole of the Island, but they had no power to appoint or pay such an officer, and it was quite clear that a valuer appointed by the Government would not give satisfaction. There might be, under the system proposed, some eccentric valuations. A farm at one end of the Island may be valued too high, and one at the other too low, but, after all, the system was the best that could be devised, and no system was perfect. Tenants whose price was fixed by arbitration, would be entitled to a discount of 5 per cent for cash, and could pay by instalments if they preferred that mode.

The Commissioners, for a time, clung to the belief that they could fix some medium price, which could be applied to the whole Island. But they were compelled to abandon that idea. Some lands were worth \$10 an acre, some were not worth 5s. No medium price could have been fixed that would not have worked frightful injustice. If fixed too low the best properties would be sacrificed. If too high, the poorer class of tenants could not purchase at all.

As respected the arrears of rent, the Commissioners had been most anxious to act fairly between man and man. Very large arrears had accumulated on many of the estates. After anxious deliberation, the Commissioners had decided to strike off all the arrears which had accrued prior to 1858. This left to the landlord as much as in most cases he could ever collect, and it freed the tenant from a heavy burthen. Arrears of rent must of course be paid up before the landlord was bound to sell, but the tenant would have no difficulty in borrowing what he wanted when his title to the farm was confirmed by the transaction.

Mr. Howe said he had seen it stated in the *Examiner* that proprietors and their agents had, since the appointment of the Land Commission, been exerting themselves by the exaction of judgment bonds, promissory notes, and other securities from such of the tenants as were in arrears. That might be the case, and the Commissioners might regret that it was so, but they had no power to prevent them or

to arrest the ordinary course of law. All that they could do was to hasten their decision, and now it was quite clear that the sooner that the Award was confirmed by legislation, the sooner would the tenantry be protected from any pressure of this kind.

On reviewing the actions of our ancestors we sometimes think them great fools, as our posterity will think us hereafter. Of all the acts of folly committed in relation to this Island perhaps there was none greater than that of drawing a cordon of 500 feet all round the Island, and calling it a Fishery Reserve. In Nova Scotia, where no such Reserve existed, a resident Fishery had sprung up all round the coast. In Prince Edward Island, with the reserve, the Fisheries were of comparatively little value. The Commissioners abolish this absurd reservation, and allow the lands to merge into the adjoining properties, whoever may own them. But, that a resident Fishery may spring up, they provide that any man wanting to carry on the Fishery may purchase from the Government a lot below high-water mark, and be entitled to purchase from the owner of the upland an acre immediately behind it. If there is any dispute about the price of the acre, which in nine cases out of ten there is not likely to be, then the value is to be fixed by arbitration. Of course a man's orchard or barn yard is not to be taken. But he had no doubt that the good sense of the Legislature would regulate the mode in which the general views of the Commissioners were to be carried out, and he had as little doubt that a valuable resident Fishery would be the result of this policy.

The loyalists claims had not been forgotten. It was apparent that some of the proprietors had in good faith and in a generous and patriotic spirit, dedicated portions of their lands to the relief of the loyalists. There was too much reason to suspect that others merely made the tender to evade the payment of their Quit Rents. But after the lapse of more than half a century, the Commissioners could not distinguish between them, nor could they compel those who owned the lands now to appropriate them for the benefit of others without their own consent. But the matter as it stood in the papers was not creditable, and these old claims ought to be set at rest. That they might be, the Commissioners recommend that out of any Crown Lands that now are or hereafter may be in possession of the Government, they shall be satisfied, the burthen of proof that his claims are valid resting upon the applicant.

The claims of the French had seriously engaged the attention of the Commissioners ; but the facts of history

were against them. When the French had forfeited Louisburg and possessed Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island was their granary; and the French here, no doubt, aided and abetted in all those hostile incursions and breaches of treaty which led to the expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia. Small blame to them for adhering to their own flag and fighting for their own nation. But as they did so, they must accept the misfortunes and casualties of war. They lost their lands, as many other worthy people did before them, by adhering to the falling cause. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, though the French, who are every where a worthy and amiable people, now own lands and have thriving and populous settlements, it does not appear that any of the lands confiscated in 1758 were ever restored to them. However much, therefore, the Commissioners might regret that it was so, it was quite apparent that the French in Prince Edward Island must follow the fortunes of those upon the Mainland.

The right of the Indians to the undisturbed possession of Lennox Island, and the hay lands that surround it, had been confirmed by the Commissioners.

Having run over, as briefly as I can, speaking from memory, the outlines of the Report, permit me to observe, said Mr. Howe, that upon the public men of the Island it now depends whether any good shall result from the labours of the Land Commission. If you, laying aside all personal rivalries, party considerations, give legislative sanction to this Report, I believe that these old vexed questions will be adjusted and the prosperity of the Island secured. We have discharged our duty. Do yours, and all will be well. I do not mean to say that our Report is perfect. I am prepared for disappointment in many quarters where people have been taught to expect too much. But I am quite confident that when the award comes to be carefully read and pondered by the people, they will do us justice, and that rational men will say that we have, under all the circumstances presented, dealt fairly and justly by all parties.

In the absence of my brother Commissioners, it may not be out of place for me to say that both these gentlemen discharged their very delicate duties with a degree of thoughtful appreciation of the magnitude of the great interests committed to their care, and in a spirit so independent and yet so conciliatory, that they are entitled to your highest respect. Permit me also, in their names and my own, to acknowledge the obligations which we are under to the people of this Island for the confidence, courtesy, and kindness shewn to us on all occasions and in every

part of it. In mixing freely with the public men of the Province we have carefully abstained from the expression of any opinions upon the mere party questions of the hour, nor do I wish to touch them now. Parties, and party strife, and even party acrimony and injustice, are the prices we pay for freedom. You will always have these. The Land Question is not indispensable as a battle ground. There are others of sufficient magnitude and importance to engage your attention and employ all your energies when this is swept from the field of controversy. Let me implore you then to approach this great subject in a becoming spirit, and to lend to your country your best abilities to give vitality and security to this award by practical legislation. If you do, trust me when I say that Prince Edward Island will enter upon a new era, and that her industrial development and social elevation will be rapid and strongly marked in the happier future before her.

I have said that there are many questions to engage the attention of thoughtful public men. I will refer but to one—the Fisheries. As I stand upon the shores of the Strait of Canso, and see the white sails of hundreds of American fishermen gliding into this Gulf to carry away the treasures that surround you—when I know that out of a single County of my Province a hundred beautiful schooners are sent here every summer on the same errand, I am smitten with wonder that the people of Prince Edward Island appear so indifferent to the value of treasures which all the rest of the world so highly prize; and if I were a native of this Island I would never rest till my countrymen had vindicated their right to largely appropriate the resources of the surrounding seas, which God has so abundantly enriched. From the prosecution of the Fisheries will spring more of Foreign Trade and the steady growth of a Mercantile Marine. Towns will rise up along the sea coast, giving a domestic market for the produce of the soil. Questions such as these are worthy of the consideration of your public men, and the development of the resources of the Island, moral, intellectual, and industrial, will, I trust, task their highest powers when these old questions have been adjusted and forgotten. I trust, at no distant day, to see these maritime Provinces more closely united—their great lines of communication strengthened and improved; and at some more appropriate season it will give me pleasure to explain to you how all this may be brought about.

GULF FISHERIES.

Mr. Finlay, late Editor of the *Scottish American Journal*, in No. 2 of his "Notes from the Provinces," alludes to the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the following terms:—

"The great American fisheries are in the Gulf St. Lawrence, chiefly for mackerel, in pursuit of which hundreds of vessels from Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts pass through the Gut of Canseau every summer. All along Prince Edward Island, on the shores of Cape Breton, around the Magdalen isles, up the Bay of Chaleur those smart schooners are to be seen. On one occasion, no fewer than four hundred of them were counted in a single harbor on the north side of Prince Edward Island. The mackerel fishing, it is well known, is a very money-making pursuit, and must necessarily have been so at the enormous prices which these fish had attained until they came to share the fate of everything else in the present depression. Every kind of fish is abundant in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in every part of the Gulf, though in some places the pursuit is more remunerative than others. Taking into account all the adjoining seas, the Atlantic on the other side of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and the coasts of Labrador, it may safely be maintained that there is no place in the world where the fishery business can be so advantageously carried on as in and around the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

* * * * * Within the Gulf there is literally nothing done by British enterprise, unless we include under that designation the Jersey house of Robine & Co., Boutilier & Co., and one or two other. The former firm have establishments at Gaspe, and Paspebiac in Lower Canada and at Arichat, Cheticamp, and Inganish in Cape Breton; they have a capital of £150,000 in their business, employ about 3,500 fishermen, and have sixteen vessels of three or four hundred tons engaged in carrying their fish to foreign markets. The example of these Jersey houses, and those of Newfoundland, which have realized fortunes, does not seem to have had much effect in the way of stimulating their neighbors. So far as the British population is concerned, living on the shores of the Gulf, its waters might as well contain neither cod, mackerel, nor any other fish, either pleasant to the taste or profitable to the purse. The Provincial Governments are waking up to the necessity of being something to turn to account the munificent bounty

of Providence, which is thus placed in the midst of them. The Canadian Government, with a view to encourage the employment of capital in the fisheries, have constituted a free port in the district of Gaspé; have offered liberal bounties for fishing vessels, and have started a system of emigration to the fishing districts, consisting of Norwegians in the mean time, though Scotch Highlanders, it is suggested, would better answer the purpose. So suitable is Gaspé for the fishery business, that one of the leading merchants of Newfoundland remarked to the present writer, not long ago, that, if he had his business to begin over again, that was the place he would choose, and a more lovely spot than Gaspé basin it would be impossible to name. So also to Prince Edward Island, at one time fitly named the garden of North America, the Government have recently been seeking to locate on their shores some of those advantages of which they have hitherto only enjoyed a passing sight. Laws have been enacted facilitating the acquisition of land and the building of vessels on the shore by foreigners, which give promise of ere long having the desired effect of forming local establishments. But hitherto the people of this Island, as well as in the adjoining provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, seem to have been satisfied with the produce of the land. It is only where the soil is sterile, as in Newfoundland and on the Atlantic side of Nova Scotia, that they take naturally, and as a matter of necessity to the ploughing of the deep. If necessity alone governed men in the choice of occupations, this might be very well. If a man worked only that he might live on the produce of his work, he would doubtless prefer for a variety of reasons to raise wheat or potatoes rather than catch fish. But with free exchange all the world over, our best policy is to employ our labor in the way for which we have the most special facilities; and if there is one thing more plain than another, it would seem to be that the residents on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, whatever may be their advantages in the way of agriculture, lumber and minerals, all of which are great, possess very unusual facilities for the taking of those fish which are in most request as articles of commerce.

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